MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM AND THE GARDEN.

THE FIRESIDE, RURAL LIFE, LITERATURE, USEFUL ARTS, NEWS, &C.

AND NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURE.

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Agriculture.

JERSEY CATTLE.

We had an opportunity recently of examining the new importations and other stock of Mr George Frost of West Newton. He has a choice bull and a cow that arrived two or three ago direct from the Island of Jersey. The former is a clean limbed, beautiful creature, with a fine head and neck and many superior points, and the latter, still young, promises to become the cream of the herd. Frost has now sixteen pure breds, old and young, and by constant and careful culling it promises to become the finest and largest herd of that already famous Jersey cattle.

We are glad to observe the increased care bestowed to preserve an accurate record of the pedigrees of imported and other Jersey stock, for though the record may not add to the intrinsic value of the animals themselves, it will form the basis of important improvements and lead to greater care in breeding. The Jersey has unquestionably been improved in form since it has been bred in this country. Whether it has been as much improved in quality, whether the quantity or quality of milk be considered, may admit of some question. It will take a high record to surpass Motley's "Flora" and "Thistle" of fifteen years ago, and though individual animals may excel them in perfection of points, the general average will not long remain far below the advanced standard of those days. In respect to form and constitution, however, we have little doubt but Mr. Motley, and those most conversant with the breed then and now, will admit that great and perceptible progress has been made.

Mr. Motley is now on the Island of Jersey, for the purpose of purchasing stock, and he will have the best or none. He has orders for thirty cows from various parties, but so difficult is it to procure transportation at this season of the year on account of the crowd of immigrants, that it is doubtful if he will be able to get over more than a dozen animals at present, and the balance of his purchases may have to wait a more convenient season. Still he will be able to judge of the changes in the stock upon the Island, and to compare the improvements made there since his last visit, and those made here under his own eye, and we shall look with interest to the result of his examinations.

One thing is certain in our own experience in this part of the country, and that is that the breed has grown in popular favor to an extraordinary extent as its intrinsic dairy qualities have become known. Fifteen years ago there were not over seventy-five pure bred Jerseys in this State. Now there are more than that number in some single towns that we could name, while it is widely disseminated over almost all parts of New England. The grades, too, or crosses with our common stock, have reached a high degree of popularity. Every butter dairy wants an infusion of Jersey blood. It adds to the quality and improves the color of the butter. Grade Jerseys will therefore bring more in the market than common stock, and simply on account of the Jersey strain.

There may be something to learn from the careful and homelike manner in which the Jerseyman rears and breeds his cows. The Island, about a dozen miles long by eight wide, is studded over with small holdings, and there are very few large herds to be found. One, two and three pets are more common than a larger number, and of course they receive more careful attention than individual animals in any larger herd would have. They are kept under the eye of the master, or more frequently the mistress of the house, always tethered, fondled often, which makes them always gentle, watered three times a day, fed on parsnips and other succulent food, the slops of the cottage no doubt, and in cool weather, carefully housed. This course of treatment has great effect in the development of high dairy qualities. Succulent food even while young, and before the animal has become a cow, enlarges and developes the glandular system, while the perfect confidence in the friendship and kindness of the keeper begets a quiet temperament and disposition, so important, as every dairyman knows, to the perfection of a dairy cow. But besides all this the Jersey farmer is particular to have his heifer come in with her first calf in the early spring, or when vegetation is rapidly advancing, in what would correspond to our May or June. Long experience has taught him that a cow will make a greater milker to come in then than at any other season. The whole system of the animal is at that age, usually two years, pliable and changing, easily modified by food, and keeping. The milk vessels, by constant distension, become enlarged and far better developed than they would be if the animal were fed on dry or less succulent food. The animal is not only better for that year, the first season of her milk producing, but for all her life. For any cow to be a good milker, there must be great capacity for holding milk, and this capacity will depend a good deal on the distension and enlargement of the milk vessels the first year. Bran mashes are usually given at the time of calving and continued for a fortnight or three weeks after the calf has been dropped. This soon brings the cow to her milk. Two weeks or so after calving, if the weather be suitable, the cow is turned out to grass in the daytime or rather tethered out by a chain. By this arrangement the risk of getting troubles in the udder is avoided. In fact all the management of stock on the Island of Jersey is calculated to develope the dairy qualities of the cow, and the result of it is the production of an animal unsurpassed in the butter dairy.

There are breeds of animals that give more, when the quantity alone is considered, in proportion to the food consumed. Where the object is, therefore, to produce milk for sale as such, the farmer can, perhaps, do better, but where he makes butter the Jersey is unsurpassed, except perhaps, by the little Brittany cow that is capable of living on next to nothing, and the high prices now readily offered, not by amateurs alone but by practical farmers, are an evidence that this fact is understood and appreciated.

The enterprising breeders of Newton are doing much to get up a reputation for Jersey stock. One of the largest and finest herds of the State is that of Dr. Joseph Burnett of Southboro'. He has some twenty-five or thirty head of as fine Jerseys as can be found, and he is breeding with great skill and intelligence from the best blood in the country.

The cut we give in another column is that of "Abraham," No. 1, Jersey Herd Book. He is owned by the city of Boston, and kept at Deer Island. He was purchased by Mr. Thomas E. Payson, late Superintendent of Public Institutions, on account of the remarkable superiority of his stock. He is one of the best of his kind in this vicinity.

THE RUTA-BAGA.

Now is the time to sow the ruta-baga or Swedish turnip as a field crop for stock. We have often alluded to the importance of the root crop, and we are gratified to see from year to year an increasing attention to this branch of farming. It shows a spirit of improvement in the right direction, and the more prominent the culture of roots becomes the more stock can we feed, and the increase of stock will increase the manure.

There is some difference of opinion among practical men as to the best time to sow the Swede, and the practice runs from the middle or last of May to the first of July, the latter time being preferred for cultivation for table use. Early sowing will sometimes give a larger yield, but the roots are more liable to rot and the risk is rather greater. Ordinarily we prefer about the 25th of June, or say from the 20th of June to July 1st. We have known of good crops sown even later, after the land was cleared of a crop of early potatoes. But it leaves a very short season, and the roots do not attain as large size as is desirable for a field crop. Sow now therefore all the breadth of land you can command.

One pound of seed is sufficient to sow an acre. With close rows a little more is sometimes allowed, but with a machine that will sow uniformly, like Herrick's Improved Danvers Sower, a pound will do, and the labor of thinning out will be less than when the seed is sown too thick. With drills eighteen inches apart three-fourths of a pound will do.

The Swede likes a deep, rich soil, and one that is mellow and well worked, by deep ploughing and complete harrowing. Let the surface be smooth and the land as free from weeds and foul grasses as possible.

As to varieties, Skirving's Purple-top and the Improved Liverpool Swede are perhaps the most popular. This variety seldom fails to form large sized bulbs and to give a great yield under good cultivation. It keeps well and is a good table as well as stock turnip, especially on land not very strong and in high cultivation. We have great faith in Skirving's Swedes, though last year it was shocked a little by the general inclination to club-foot. It was probably owing as much as anything to the season, as many nearly allied plants manifested the same tendency, and cabbages, cauliflowers and other plants suffered in a similar way.

We look upon the root crop as the great means of securing a large quantity of manure and so as a means of greater fertility and productiveness. In this respect it is worthy of largely increased attention. But apart from this, and considered as a means of promoting the health and comfort of a stock of cattle and sheep, it has no equal for use as a change from dry hay, as a condiment in other words. We say then to every farmer, try a piece of Swedes. Make it as large as you can and cultivate it as well as you can, and if the result is not satisfactory, please inform us late in the fall.

THE SEASON.

Take it all in all this has been a spring long to be remembered. It was wet and rainy, and cold and backward. But three or four days in May of good planting weather is rather unusual, to say the least. But June may make up for it. The blossom of the apple trees was very abundant, except the Baldwins which did not put forth. We see no reason why we may not expect a great yield. The pears also blossomed full, but the yield may not be so extensive as some expected. The cherries also were loaded with blossoms, but it was so wet and damp during the whole period of inflorescence that the poilen could not move to fructify, and the "set" of cherries, consequently, was not very general. So much the worse for the birds. Planting was late. It was not possible in many localities to work the land till the first week in June and then the work was crowded. Haying is rapidly approaching. The grass is forward and abundant, and the result of the haying season will, we hope, be satisfactory.

— The veterinary editor of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* recommends the following for scratches in a horse:—Take sulphate of zinc, one drachm; glycerine, two ounces; apply every morning.

NEW PLOUGH METAL.

On the 21st of March or thereabouts, Mr. Samuel A. Knox, the skillful artist of the Ames Plow Company, obtained a patent, which from its importance and the various ways in which it may be applied, is worthy of greater publicity than it has yet received. It is a new process of preparing steel for the manufacture of the mould boards of ploughs, but it appears to be capable of an infinite variety of application, where a high tempered steel is now used. Several specimens of this material have been submitted to our inspection at different times since the date of the patent, and so far as we can judge, with a limited knowledge of that class of substances, it strikes us as a complete success.

By this process a poor quality of steel, and, we believe, a good quality of iron can be treated so as to give it all the strength and character of the best of steel. A mould board for instance, may be heated and dipped into molten iron. If allowed to remain too long before it is dipped into water it will prove to be as brittle as glass. But allowing it to remain only about ten seconds the two surfaces become heated to a white heat, while the centre is not heated through. If then it is immediately dipped into water, the surfaces come out harder than the highest tempered steel, while the interior is still iron and retains all the toughness and strength of iron. The outer surfaces will take all the polish of the finest of steel, like a mirror, so hard that no knife can scratch or penetrate, but the board will still be tough and durable, so hard that no ordinary chisel can drill it.

We do not give the whole process, perhaps, but it is sufficient to indicate, in general, the nature of the invention. Mr. Knox proposes to apply it to the preparation of mould boards and, if we mistake not, it will enable him to surpass all his former achievements in the line of agricultural mechanics. The steel ploughs of the Ames Plow Company already have a high and deserved reputation, but this process will give them a character for utility beyond anything hitherto attained. Most steel ploughs are made of blistered or sheet steel rolled. Every farmer knows that if they are too high tempered they are very liable to break. It does not do to put them in among the rocks. Mr. Knox will soon be able to furnish ploughs which will take the finest and hardest polish so important to the scouring properties of a mould board in sticky soils, and yet tough enough to endure any reasonable knocking about.

It is well known that the soils of the western prairies absolutely require a steel plough. No cast iron plough will scour or clean in them, and no steel plough will answer unless it is hardened. A soft or an untempered steel plough has to go back immediately to the manufactory to be hardened. In many soils there is a sort of quartz sand that will scratch or "roughen up" the surface of any ordinary steel mould board so as to prevent it from scouring. If the process alluded to should prove, on farther investigation and experiment, to do what it is expected to, it will give a mould board hard enough on its surfaces to scour in the "puttiest" soils, and tough enough to stand the wear and tear of our New England rocks. It will take the place of cast iron mould boards, because the draught will be lighter on account of the less friction it will have to encounter.

But besides the various ways in which it may be applied in agricultural mechanics, there are many uses of almost equal importance to which it may be put. On account of the extreme difficulty with which it is drilled, it will serve a valuable purpose for the inside lining for safes. No ordinary steel pointed drill will make any impression upon it. Other uses will readily suggest themselves.

The farming community is already largely indebted to Mr. Knox for his many and very useful inventions. His Deep Tiller Plough, his Telegraph No. 3, his steel N. G. 3 1-2 and X 8 1-2 improved were decorated with the silver medal at the recent trial of ploughs at Amherst, and his Horse Hoe is still at the head of that class of implements. What he does not know about the lines of a plough is worthy of the careful study of those who think they can find out.

BRETON COWS.

Prof. William H. Brewer, in an address before the American Dairymen's Association at Utica, N. Y., in January last, speaks of the Brittany cattle as "noted throughout France for their milking qualities. They are even smaller than the Jersey, but more hardy, yield similarly rich milk, and thrive well on poor soils. Cows of this breed are cited, which on their native hills, pastured on the scanty feed of the region, yield eight times their weight of milk per year. They are a breed for poor lands and thrive where other breeds fail. I saw fine grades near Paris which were good milkers." This is about the correct idea of the Breton cow. She is small, hardy, capable of living on little and yielding a large yield of rich milk. The results of five cows are given by Prof. Brewer with an average of 429 gallons of milk from calving to calving, the largest yield being 476 gallons. This is not large for a large sized cow, but for a little cow, like the Breton, it is a generous yield, considering the small quantity of food she requires.

— Mr. Harris, in "Walks and Talks," says the mowing machine is not appreciated as a means of destroying weeds, as it should be. He thinks where a barley or wheat stubble is infested with weeds, the best thing is to run the mowing machine over it and shave weeds and stubble close to the ground. On a wheat stubble full of thistles this plan worked well with him.

— In the well-kept gardens of the Shakers at New Lebanon, N. Y., the luxuriant foliage and fine bloom of their large beds of roses attract attention every summer. The "brother" in charge of the roses says that his success in producing the foliage and flowers is to be attributed to the free use of salt as a top dressing for the soil of the beds. The salt kills rose insects of every kind, and also improves the health and vigor of the plants.

Correspondence.

FLORIDA AGAIN.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

I am pleased to see this question of Florida discussed. I am outside of the ring, and have nothing to gain except information. In the fifty years of my existence I have seen many "bubbles burst," spreading ruin and sorrow over the people as dreadful as a simoon. The morus multicaulis, the oil wells, grape, ken and hop fevers, land speculation, and last but not least the Florida orange fever.

One may occasionally indulge in a small way, in a lottery or a chance game, if he does not have to leave home and all his associations and comfort; but to leave all these and settle in a tropical climate on the doubtful prospects of growing oranges for a living, must be a foolhardy enterprise.

Look at the Azores Islands; they lost their crop four years in succession, and New England gave them a ship load of food to save the remnant of the people from starvation. I am aware that there is an organized company of land speculators in our midst, operating in Florida lands. Now is it not the duty of every one that has the good of his fellowman at heart to warn the unwary of the snares set to rob them of their little savings, for most of those men that are caught in such hobbies, are small farmers and artisans that know nothing about tropical culture, and are unacclimated; they do not know that from eleven to three o'clock for three months, even slaves were not required to work in Florida; that almost the silence of death reigns for hours in the middle of a sunshiny day, the heat is so intense.

I may knock a gap in the Doctor's axe; if so, he can grind it out. I thought at the time, that Senator Yulee knew what he was talking about when he gave a survey of the State, for at that time it was quite prominently before the government, for it had cost over $10,000 a head to clear out the Indians from the swamps, to say nothing of the valuable lives lost.

Of one regiment raised in New Orleans only nine privates survived the campaign. If my memory serves me right a battle was fought on the line of the Jacksonville Railroad near the battle field of Olustee, called Gainsville.

Now we will examine the orange scheme. Florida was first settled three hundred and fifty-six years ago; settled by the best blood of the Castilian race; men who as that time claimed the maritime commerce of the world, especially the spontaneous productions of the tropics. How is it that more than eleven generations of men have passed away before this orange scheme was found?

I know a man that sold sixty dollars worth of pears from one tree of one crop; an acre will hold two hundred of such trees, giving as the gross amount of sales of an acre of such trees, $12,000. This is sixty times better than the Doctor's estimate of an acre of orange trees. Now I know from experience, and all others that have tried it, that the pear culture "don't pay"; yet we in the vicinity of Salem meet the best average success of this country.

Comparisons sometimes throw light upon a question at issue. My home, the little town of Peabody, paid in 1866 in internal revenue, $497,000; producing goods to the amount of $9,940,000. The business part of the town contains nearly three square miles, with about six thousand inhabitants. Florida contains 59,268 square miles; her exports in 1850 were $2,623,624. Her vast territory sold outside almost one-fourth as much as three square miles, in the little town of Peabody. Her 87,406 souls, with her boasted orange profits, sold one-fourth as much as the six thousand of my little town. Her valuation in 1850 (the valuation of 1860 I do not have at hand) of farming implements, live stock, including those two or three millions of cattle roaming the country, as the Doctor says, and manufactures, was $5,235,000. The valuation of my town is over $4,000,000. We have a free library of over 12,000 volumes of easy access to all, beside many private libraries of hundreds of volumes. We have a free classical school on which was expended last year (without rent of building,) over ninety dollars per scholar, and other schools of lesser grades, all free.

The Doctor says, "you bet." Now I will bet that the town of Peabody has within its limits more books than can be found on Florida's 60,000 square miles. I will bet that the town of Peabody appropriates more money for school purposes yearly (this year she is building two $30,000 school houses) than the whole State of Florida. I will bet that the apple and pear crops of this town, sold outside, will bring more money than all the oranges that were ever exported from Florida in any one single year.

Now I will bet that the crop of strawberries that will be sold out of town, but grown this year in the town of Peabody, will produce more money than the crop of oranges that will be exported from Florida; yet the whole area of the town is short of twenty-three square miles.

Now I will ask in all sober earnestness, what can a man gain to leave such a home and plant himself in the malaria of a tropical climate, with no schools, nothing but vast wastes of solitudes. If one Doctor could not live a week with all the leeching business on four hundred square miles, it shows there is nobody there, or they had no money to pay for doctoring; the latter predicament must prevail, for Florida boasts of no banking capital.

Perhaps the Doctor may think I am boastful of my town; well, it is a place to be proud of.

The old Bay State was settled in 1620, one hundred and eight years after Florida started, with one-eighth of the territory of the orange State, with a hard soil and long cold winters, and is teeming with hundreds of just such towns as mine, inhabited by an intelligent, industrious, prosperous, yes, I may say a rich people, standing daily by the watch towers of liberty ready to shed their best blood, for the altar of their hearts, liberty and freedom.

The Doctor asks me on what facts I base my theory that time will reduce the numbers of planters. The term planter has never been used in common parlance except to apply to large land owners, cultivating their soil, with unrequited slave labor. That labor is lost to him now; thanks to the god of war the slaves' fetters are loosened. The planter has lost his power, the apple of his eye is gone, his "wooly heads" are his political equals now. His living, however scanty, he must have; he cannot till his acres with his own hands; he must work and his children must work too. Schools are to be established, money will be wanted to meet the taxes. Then his taxes will force him to sell his lands that are not needed to be worked for his crops. Now then, if he is let alone, his pride will be humbled, his arrogance will ooze out, his children will grow up under the necessity with habits of industry, shorn of the arrogance of the old planter. They will become small farmers of necessity, because of the cheapness of land, because where land is cheap, labor is scarce.

I know market gardeners that cultivate land that cost them $4000 per acre; they expend $300 yearly for labor and manure, and make a net profit of $600 per acre; that profit will buy three hundred acres of Florida soil. No man works for another where land is cheap; he buys land and works for himself.

My advice, sincerely given to every New Englander, is to keep out of Florida; her taxes will soon eat up her lands. Her secesh will become humble through their poverty, and will not wish to impale her laborers' heads on stakes at the cross roads.

J. S. N.

Peabody, Mass., June 1, 1868.

Farmers' Omnibus.

— The Louisville Industrial and Commercial Gazette reports a partial destruction of the wheat crop in Kentucky and Tennessee.

— The North British Agriculturist thinks stagnant or foul water is often the cause of abortion in cows and other domestic animals.

— A large quantity of potatoes is being shipped eastward from Kansas—two thousand bushels have lately been shipped from Wyandotte.

— It is said that the rose slug and all other rose insects may be destroyed by top dressing the soil around the bushes with salt. This is a simple remedy and is well worthy of a trial.

— The Tetofsky is a new apple from Russia; sour, of fine quality, hardy; grows nearer the north pole than any known variety, blossoms and ripens within sixty days.

— More than a million and a half gallons of delicious maple syrup, and over forty million pounds of maple sugar are produced in our country in a single year.

— Fences are great expenses; but, like everything else, they are money judiciously laid out when well made. Poor fences are a curse; they make breachy cattle and occupy the ground, and keep you busy with them uselessly.

— The *Country Gentleman* says:—"If cows are fed on early cut timothy, put up in good order, the butter will come with little trouble."

— The farmer who comes home from town in an empty hay rack is laying the foundation for going to town with an empty pocket.

— The *Country Gentleman* is not very sanguine as to the value of plastic slate-roofing, thinking many years will be required to give it a thorough trial.

— The Wilton, N. H., milk car has taken to Boston during the past year nearly 300,000 cans of milk, paying one hundred farmers more than $100,000, and $7,500 to the Boston, Lowell & Wilton Railroad Company for transportation.

— The Farmers' Union has a report from the Goodhue, Minn., Farmers' Club, that members of that Club have a variety of corn which yielded 137 bushels of shelled corn to the acre. It is an early variety, and has three to seven ears to the stalk.

— Wood ashes are now regarded as the best fertilizer for orchards and gardens, as they contain all the inorganic ingredients which they have extracted from the soil in a growth perhaps of centuries. They contain a great part of the material which is necessary for building up the wood, foliage and fruit of the apple, pear, plum, cherry, quince, etc.

— Dr. Randall thinks there are no objections, and some advantages in the plan of washing sheep, in regions where there is plenty of pure water which gets at a proper temperature early enough. For the general wool or mutton grower he does not think early shearing desirable.

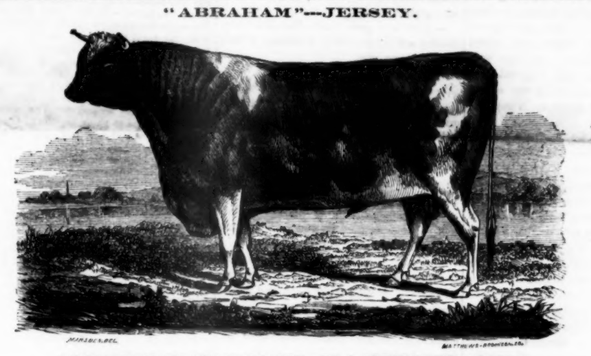
— A correspondent of the *American Agriculturist* says he shot a pair of wild pigeons on a wheat field, and found in the crop of the hen 420 grains of wheat; in that of the cock 361 grains. A pair of tame pigeons were shot under nearly the same circumstances, when 271 grains were found in the crop of the hen and 182 in that of the cock.

— Every peach tree in the orchard should be carefully examined, at least twice a year, for the purpose of finding and destroying the borer. When the grubs are small and confined to the bark, they may be easily detected. If they have penetrated into the wood, they must be dug out with a knife or a piece of strong wire. A small quantity of air slacked lime piled around the base of the trunk has been found a good preventive of these insects.

— A correspondent of the American Institute Farmers' Club, who has planted many forest trees in the West, says many trees die in August because set too deep. He thinks they should be set at the same depth as found in the forest, with fine dirt firmly placed about the small roots. He, very sensibly, urges the importance of taking up a good supply of small roote.

— The *Utica Herald* says, averaging the results of several careful experiments in feeding corn to hogs shows that two bushels of corn in the ear, or one bushel of shelled corn, made nine and seven-twentieths pounds of pork, while the same amount ground into meal and mixed with water made eleven and one-eighth pounds of pork. We do not know where these experiments were made. No statement of the result in feeding cooked meal is given.

"ABRAHAM"—JERSEY.



OWNED BY THE CITY OF BOSTON.—NO. 1, JERSEY HERD BOOK.

The Vineyard.

THE VINE.

ITS CULTURE AND PRODUCTS.

[*Concluded.*]

STEMMING.

The fruit having been gathered and selected, the next thing to do is to stem it. In "Medoc" and all the "Borderaix" this is invariably done. But in "Burgundy" and other districts they commonly omit it, and throw stem and all into the vat; if, however, the season has been bad, and the stems remain unripe, they are of necessity excluded in whole or in part, lest they do more harm than good. The chief reason for putting in the stems is to correct the disease called "teitter," for which the turrin acid, &c., of the stem is thought to be an antidote. Fortunately we know comparatively little, as yet, of any wine disease, except acidity, but still it will remain for us to decide upon experience which of the two methods it is best to adopt. Probably we shall arrive at the same diversity of practice as is witnessed here. Stemming is usually done by rubbing the fruit upon a grating of iron rods, but the better way decidedly is a grating of wood. It is made of bars two-thirds of an inch square, carved into each other where they cross so as to bring them down to an even face, leaving openings or meshes two-thirds of an inch square. This is established like a table with four legs, with a rim around it about ten inches high, and a proper receptacle beneath to receive and carry off the stemmed fruit as it falls through and the juice which escapes. The table is four feet square and four feet high. About three bushels of grapes are put on to the grating, through, leaving the stems behind, which are then thrown into a small circular press like our hand cider presses, which extracts the juice of the few grains remaining on them. In this way four men can stem enough to make fifty barrels of wine per day. For one who makes but a small quantity, a deep tub and a three pronged stick will do very well.

CRUSHING.

This is next to be done, by trampling the grape with the naked foot. It is said to be a better way than to use a large mill, for the reason the mill will crush the seed; but the seeds are not easily crushed, and a properly made grape mill need not bruise them in the least. In a well managed wine house, that of Messrs. Lawtons Brothers, in "Pauillac," they put the grapes to ferment with no further crushing than what is given them in the process of stemming, which experience has satisfied those gentlemen is all that is needed.

Treading out grapes with bare feet is well enough if the feet first be made clean, but probably no American will ever adopt the plan of crushing with the naked feet, either clean or unclean, but will either rely on the crushing given in the stemming process, or use a mill, or a bucket and tripod.

FERMENTATION.

The crushed mass, with or without the stems, is next thrown into vats and allowed to ferment. The vats are large casks, generally without bulge, the largest at the bottom, and open at the top. In some of the large houses they are covered with loose boards; in others the boards are jointed and made hermetically close by plastering with cement or clay; in others there is merely a floating mass of stems; and in others there is no covering at all except the scum of stems, skins, seeds, &c., which rise to the surface.

After the fermentation has ceased and the wine becomes clear, it is drawn off and put away in close casks, which in France are almost uniformly of the size called "barrique," holding about fifty gallons. In Burgundy these are kept above ground and in the light until spring, and then put into cellars, while in the Bordeaux country they remain in the light in storehouses above ground until one or two years old, and then removed to dark rooms on the same level. A careful way of making red wine out of grapes not fully ripened is to allow it to remain in the vats for a sufficiently long time after fermentation, to let the greenness held in suspense settle to the bottom.

At "La Tour," in the vintage of 1866, they allowed the wine to remain in the vat a whole month, though the fermentation was probably complete in half of the time. After drawing off the remaining undissolved pomace, it is pressed and made into a wine of interior quality. It is common in France, and it would be sometimes necessary in some parts of America to provide means of warming the wine house up to at least 20 degrees of "Centigrade" or 68 Fahrenheit, as well as to introduce steam heat into the vats themselves, which is done by means of a tin pipe, entering to the right of the faucet and a little above the bottom of the vat, bending to the bottom and rising again in the form of a letter U, and then passing out at the other side of the faucet, at the same distance from it, the steam entering at one end and the condensed vapor escaping at the other; but heat is only applied in cold seasons and when the grapes are badly ripened.

In France, the fruit of different varieties are commonly mixed together, and generally but little account is taken of "cesaye" (variety) as compared with the quality of soil. Well informed persons, however, are disposed to complain of the introduction, which has been quite general of recent years, of coarse varieties grown for quantity rather than quality.

There is one variety of vine commonly seen on rich soil and deemed unfit for poor ground, except where grown for brandy, as in Cognac, that may possibly be of value to us. It is called "la folle," (the crazy;) "enragatt," (from enraged.) Except in its infancy it needs no stakes, but holds itself erect by the strength of its stalk, which is trained about one foot high, and from which the cane or branches shoot out with great vigor, like those of the osier willow pruned low. Every winter all the branches are cut back to two or three eyes, and during the season the ground is cultivated in the usual manner, but further than this it demands no attention. There is no summer pruning nor any tying, winter or summer. It is never hurt by frost, is proof against all disease, and is unfailing in its fruiting, and yields, when in good condition, 12 to 1500 gallons of wine per acre. Its most favorable soil is a sandy loam, and when grown on such its wine, which is quite strong, is worth 40 cents per gallon. Of that produced about Bordeaux a good deal is mixed with coarse red wine and made into claret for American consumption. Of itself it will not make red wine. It is possible that this hardy vine or grape will stand our severe winters, and, with or without winter covering, obtain a footing in American soil. If so, every farmer and vineyardist can command a quarter of an acre of land might raise for his own table an abundance of good sound wine at a trifling cost. Generally it is a bad policy to introduce a coarse plant of any sort, but we have so vast a spread of land that is too rich for growing delicate wines, no matter what variety of plant is tried, and of late the mildew and rot have been so discouragingly fatal in many parts of our country, it might be well to give the "enragatt" a trial, and since we must drink the juice baptized with the names of "St. Julian," "Chatteur," "Margeaux," and all the saints of Medoc, we may as well enjoy the satisfaction and the very large profit of raising it ourselves.

Not only do the French mix different kinds of grapes in the vat and on the press, but they freely compound together different kinds of wine in every stage of maturity. This is done of course with great carefulness, and the success of the merchant in his business depending on his skill in concocting what will please the palate. Such combination may be agreeable to the taste of the consumer, and profitable to the merchant, but it may well be doubted if it is as good for the health as that which is simply natural, and made from one variety of grape.

A French wine grower has introduced the Catawba into his vineyard, and uses its juice to mix in very small proportions with that of native grapes to give flavor. Any considerable addition of the Catawba's musky quality would be more than the French palate, generally could endure, but when negative, could very well bear.

When American wines were tested by the jury at the Exposition, the French jurors, whose scale was from one to four, with a zero at the foot, generally complimented our Catawba with a zero, and they remarked that the more of the natural flavor the wine possessed, other things being equal, the lower they should estimate it. In America the very contrary is known to be the case. The German jurors, accustomed to wines of high bouquet, held quite different opinions from the French, and were much pleased with the American samples.

In regard to the more delicate wines of Europe which do not bear exportation, an important discovery is said to have been made by the distinguished chemist Pasteur, of the Institute, which is exciting great interest, and promises nothing less than to secure wine against disease and deterioration for an indefinite period, to enable it to be transported with safety any distance, and kept in any sort of storehouse. The best way to make known in America the discoveries of M. Pasteur would be to translate and publish his very valuable work, entitled "Etudes Sur le Vin," sold by Victor Masson & Sons, Place de l'Ecole de Medicine, Paris. Meanwhile we will give a brief synopsis of it.

After explaining at length the nature of the different diseases of the wine, acidity, bitterness, &c., tracing them all to vegetable parasites, and detailing his experiments in search of an agent to destroy the parasites, M. Pasteur arrives at the conclusion that they are effectually destroyed by heating the wine up to a point between fifty and sixty five degrees of centigrade, which would be between 122 deg. and 149 deg. of Fahrenheit. The heating can be done in a "Bain Marie," that is, by placing the bottle or cask in a vessel filled with water and heating the water, or by hot air closets or steam pipes introduced into the casks. The heating should be gradually and carefully accomplished in order to enable any one to test the value of this invention, so important in its aims.

We extract the following, which gives all the author has to say on the mode he has himself followed with wine already in bottle, whether new or old, diseased or sound:

"The bottle being corked, either with the needle or otherwise, by machine or not, and the corks tied on like those of champagne bottles, they are placed in a vessel of water; to handle them easily, they are put into an iron bottle basket. The water should rise as high as the ring about the mouth of the bottle. I have never yet completely submerged them, but do not think there would be any inconvenience in doing so, provided there should be no partial cooling during the heating up, which might cause the admission of a little water into the bottle. One of the bottles is filled with water, into the lower part of which the bowl of a thermometer is plunged. When this marks the degree of heat desired, 149 degrees of Fahrenheit for instance, the basket is withdrawn. It will not do to put in another immediately, the too warm water might break the bottles. A portion of the heated water is taken out and replaced with cold, to reduce the temperature to a safe point, or, better still, the bottles of the second basket may be prepared by warming, so as to put it in as soon as the first comes out. The expansion of the wine during the heating process tends to force out the cork, but the twine or wire holds it in, and the wine finds a vent between the neck and the cork. During the cooling of the bottles, the volume of the wine having diminished, the corks are hammered in further, the tying is taken off, and the wire is put in the cellar, or the ground floor, or the second story, in the shade, or in the sun. There is no fear that any of these different modes of keeping it will render it diseased, they will have no influence except on its mode of maturing, on its colors, etc. It will always be useful to keep a few bottles of the same kind without heating it, so as to compare them at long intervals with that which has been heated. The bottle may be kept in an upright position, no mould will form, but perhaps the wine will lose a little of its fineness under such condition, if the cork gets dry, and air is allowed too freely to enter."

M. Pasteur affirms that he has exposed casks of wine thus heated in the open air or terrace, with northern experience, from April to December, without any injury resulting.

Wine in casks may be heated by introducing a tin pipe through the bunghole, which shall descend in coils nearly to the bottom and return in a straight line and through the pipe imparting steam. If, after thus being once heated, there is such an exposure to air, as by drawing off and bottling, as to admit a fresh introduction of "parasites," the disease thus introduced may be easily cured by heating a second time.

M. Pasteur claims also to have discovered and proved that wine can be advanced in ripening and improved by "aeriation" conducted by a slow and gentle manner. This is a bold assertion, but such confidence is felt in the value of suggestions coming from him that both of his methods, cutting as they will, a tangle of old theories, will have a fair trial by his countrymen, and that without delay.

Your committee would say, in conclusion, that from what comparison we have been able to make between the better samples of American wines now on exhibition at the "Paris Exposition," with foreign wines of similar character, as well as from the experience of many European wine tasters, we have formed a higher estimate of our own ability to produce good wines than we had heretofore; and from our investigations in vine culture we are now more confident than ever that America can and will be a great wine growing country. All that is necessary for us to rival the choicest products of other parts of the world, will ere long come with practice and experience. We have already several excellent varieties of the grape borne on American soil, and suited to it a soil admirably varied through a great range of quantity and quality. Who would discover a patch of ground capable of yielding a "Johannesberger," a "Tokay," or a "Margeaux," need only make diligent and careful search, and, somewhere between the lakes and the gulf and the two oceans that comprise our vineyard territory, will be sure to find it.

Accompanying this report is a paper from William Griffith, of Pennsylvania, on the propagation of the vine referred to us. This is deemed of such importance as to justify the subject by your committee.

Finally, your committee cannot close this report without acknowledging the many courtesies extended to them by European exhibitors and commissioners in facilitating the investigations incident upon the discharge of their duties.

MARSHALL P WILDER,
ALEXANDER THOMPSON,
WILLIAM J. FLAGG,
PATRICK BARRY,
Committee.

The Poultry Yard.

BONES FOR FOWLS.

Bones usually have attached to them a quantity of flesh and fat, which render them valuable. The fat enables the fowls to resist the cold; the flesh gives them muscle and material for the formation of eggs, the carbonate of lime furnishes eggshells, and the phosphate yields materials for bones and for the tissues.

A boy can, in a few minutes, chop up with a hatchet all the lesser bones that come from the table, and we regard them as very valuable. If we were to start a poultry establishment on a large scale, we should certainly make arrangements to procure all the fresh bones possible. It would not be difficult to devise a machine that would crack them into fragments the size of large beans, and we should get paid twice—first through the chickens, and secondly, through the improved character of the manure.—*Farmers' Home Journal.*

FATTENING POULTRY.

The *London Field* states that poultry, properly fed, will acquire all the fatness needful for marketing purposes in a fortnight or three weeks at most. Their diet should be Indian, oat or barley meal, scalded in milk or water—the former is the best, as it will expedite the fattening process. They should be fed early in the morning, at noon, and also in the evening just before going to roost. A plentiful supply of pure fresh water—plenty of gravel, sliced cabbage or turnip tops. If the fowls are required to be very fat, some trimmings of fresh mutton suet may be chopped up and scalded with their feed, or they may be boiled in milk alone and poured over the meal. This renders the flesh firmer than it otherwise would be. When fit to kill, feeding should be stopped for twelve hours or more, that the intestines may become comparatively empty.

FOWLS IN STABLES.

Some farmers are not as particular as they should be in excluding fowls from the stables in which their cows are kept. We have seen hens complacently perched on the backs of cows, wholly indifferent to the efforts of the poor beasts to shake them off. This is a great annoyance to cows, and keeps them in a fretful condition, and thus impairs their productiveness. Besides, the droppings, which lodge upon and besmear the animals, are alike offensive to the skin and olfactories of the victims of this hen intrusion. But they are a pest in other respects. They contaminate the feed and mangers of cows, thus depriving them of the benefit of a considerable portion of the food allotted them. Fowls are good things,—but, mixed with dairy stock, they are out of place, and should have a separate domicil.—*Ex.*

TO KEEP CHICKEN HOUSES CLEAR OF VERMIN.

A correspondent of the *Rural American* says: "Clean the house thoroughly in the spring, then whitewash, and from time to time break off a few branches of sassafras and scatter over the floor and nests. Care should be taken to keep the house clean during the entire summer."

GAPES IN CHICKENS CURE.

W. T. Warrensville, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, proposes, as a certain cure for gapes in chickens, the following:—"Mix one-half a teaspoonful of common sulphur with a little corn meal; wet it with water so as to make a thick paste, and force it down the chicken's throat. It will effect a cure in five minutes.

— The Lansing, Mich., *Republican* says a pair of grade Shorthorn steers, four years old, fed by R. Collister, of Meridian, were recently slaughtered in that city. They weighed 4,100 pounds alive, and gave 2,789 pounds of beef, hides and tallow.

Miscellaneous.

POTATO CULTURE.

My method of cultivation is, if the ground is rich—if not, to make it so by manuring—to plough very deep and then harrow if necessary. Furrow the ground with a small plough about three

The Ploughman.

OSTON: SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1868.

EW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The officers of the NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, having completed the arrangements, announce that the next Annual Fair of this Society will be held in the city of New Haven, during the first week of September next. Posters and programmes will be issued by the 25th inst.

DANIEL NEEDHAM, *Sec'y.*

Boston, June 2, 1868.

EW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

WEST CORNWALL, CONN., June 12, 1868.

itor Massachusetts Ploughman:

At the Annual Meeting of the Connecticut ard of Agriculture, held at New Haven, he 2nd, the following Resolution was sed:—

Resolved, That the Connecticut Board of iculture welcome the New England Agricultural Society to Connecticut, and promtheir co-operation in all means designed promote the cause of agriculture.

Yours respectfully,

T. S. GOLD,

Sec'y Conn. Board of Agr.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

On this side of the Atlantic there will be want of excitement for the next six nths, in the presidential election, the paign for which is not yet fully comnced. In less than two months, or as n as the heats of summer are over, the parties will be fully organized with their didates fairly in the field, and the wordy fare will be fairly commenced in the gth and breadth of the land, waxing still onger and more fervent in the struggles parties contending for the mastery, and it y fairly be presumed that our people will ve all the excitement they want before it over. Besides the political campaign, dging from appearances and dark hints of cret movements, we are likely to have nother Fenian campaign to disturb our orders, and one which will probably be tter organized than the last. The Canaan authorities are on the watch and movents of troops betray the alarm of our ighbors.

There are no rumors nor prospects of war tween any European powers the present ason. The French Emperor is quietly rganizing his army, and no doubt looking rward to the time when his enormous military power can again be used for his aggrandzement. Prussia and Germany are actively ngaged in strengthening and securing permanently the results of the great military mpaigns of two years ago. Russia is rrying on war on the confines of India, nd building railroads to connect the distant arts of her vast territory. No nation is at resent disposed to disturb the peace of the ontinent, not even the smallest cloud of ar has shown itself above the horizon, and e shall be saved the horrors of war which ave in a few years become so familiar to the eople of both continents. No great event of a year or a season seems likely to happen o keep the world on the *qui vive* to see hat will happen next. If the nations of Europe do not soon have a sensation of ome kind sprung upon them, the season abroad promises to be, politically speaking, one of the dullest we have had for several or the material and moral interests of the people, and the influence of an era of peace will be felt in the impulse given to trade nd industry generally all over the world.

BUILDING ACTIVITY.

In the dullness of business commonly complained of at present, it is remarkable how much activity there is in the erection of new buildings throughout the city, especially on the new made lands. At the South end a whole district is covered with buildings just finished or just begun, and in every stage of progress. In a stroll over that part of the city a few days since, we were surprised at the rapidity with which whole streets of dwellings had sprung up as it were, out of what was nothing but a marsh a short time ago. So it is in other parts of our city. There never were such magnificent houses and stores built, as have been erected during and since the war. The mystery is where people get the money to enable them to buy and live in such expensive houses.

It has constantly been asserted that such a state of things could not be kept up, that the decline of business since the war would make people poor, and they could not afford to keep the establishments purchased and maintained at such expense, and so real estate would be thrown in quantities on the market. But yet there is no decline in the values of this class of property, on the contrary, they are constantly rising. New houses are sold as soon as built, at profits which have made builders rich in a very short time. Fifteen and twenty thousand dollars and more, is freely paid for a house, and the price is not thought extravagant, although some years ago, few would think of giving beyond five and ten thousand dollars for a substantial house. Some kinds of business must be good, or there would not be the surplus funds to invest in this extraordinary growth of the city. The city has also ordered some improvements on a grand scale to be carried out, and as the season for outdoor labor opens so late, there will no doubt be enough to task all our energies to finish them up before winter.

NEW MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

Reverdy Johnson, the present senator from Maryland, and who stands almost at the head of the legal profession, has been confirmed as Minister to England in place of Hon. Charles F. Adams, resigned. Mr. Johnson is in his 73d year. He received his education at St. John's College in Annapolis, and at the age of seventeen began to study law in his father's office, in Prince George's County. In 1815 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1817 he moved to Baltimore, where he has since resided. After holding the office of State Senator, Mr. Johnson was elected to the United States Senate in 1845. In 1849 he resigned to accept the post of Attorney General of the United States, conferred on him by President Taylor. He devoted much time to his profession, practicing chiefly in the United States Supreme Court. He was again elected to Congress from his native State for the term beginning March, 1863, and ending in 1869.

The Senate paid Mr. Johnson the high compliment of an unanimous confirmation, without any reference to a committee. The appointment is received with great satisfaction at home and abroad. The *London Times* concludes an article with the following words:—"No envoy could be sent here who would be treated with more confidence as the honored spokesman of a great nation. The unanimous ratification of his nomination by the Senate is an unexampled testimonial. His intellect is admirably trained to discuss the pending or probable issues with precision, impartiality, dignity of character, breadth of learning and charm of manner."

☞ THE ROCKLAND HOUSE, Nantasket Beach, was opened as a first class house, Wednesday, June 17.

LETTER FROM CHICAGO, ILL.,

From our Special Correspondent.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 8, 1868.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

The corn crop, which is the great staple crop of Illinois, is promising an abundant harvest. It is estimated that more than thirty thousand acres more than was planted in 1867, have already been put into corn in this State of Illinois. This State produces very little wheat—and that which is produced is of a very ordinary character. The wheat eaten in Illinois comes mostly from Wisconsin; this great and rapidly growing State produces immense quantities of spring wheat and occasionally good crops of winter wheat. The last autumn an unusual amount of winter wheat was sown in Wisconsin, but the winter has been very disastrous to the crop, and the harvest of winter wheat will be very light. The discovery of the failure of this crop was seasonably known, and most of the land was replough'd and put into spring wheat. The crop of spring wheat never looked better, and the thousands of acres between Portage City and Chicago give assurance of a most gratifying return for the labor of the farmer.

Do you and the readers of the *Ploughman* have any conception of the manner in which these Western towns and cities grow? Why, last week I was at Gainesville, where they told me three hundred buildings were in process of erection. This beautiful city, on the Rock river, commanding one of the most healthful sites in the State, is supplied with water power equal to running three hundred sets of woolen machinery. The population is mostly New England and Norwegian—the Norwegians making a most desirable class of citizens. I also stopped a day at Fond du Lac, where I was told twelve hundred houses would be built this season. This young and thrifty city, now the second, will ultimately be the first city in Wisconsin. So favorably situated for the lumber trade, it saws and markets more lumber in a year than all the other lumber towns of the State. And when you consider that Oshkosh saws and markets thirty million feet, and Winneconne fifteen million, and Omro, Eureka and other lake and river towns an equal quantity, you will readily see what an immense lumber trade from the Wolf and other rivers is centered at Fond du Lac. Rockford is another of the thrifty Wisconsin towns, where I spent a day. Rockford was settled by New Englanders, and is perhaps the most Puritanic of any of the towns in the whole West. It has a population of some seventeen thousand souls, is situated on Rock river, has large water power, extensive woolen and other mills, twenty-one churches, and exhibits a public school house which cost thirty thousand dollars. The town, like most of these Wisconsin towns, is nearly out of debt, and does not oppress its residents with a severe local taxation. In this town there will be erected more than four hundred buildings the present year. I might speak of Elgin and Beloit and other young and thrifty western towns which I have visited, all evincing a giant strength in their rapid, youthful development.

Before closing, I must say one word about the monster railroads of Wisconsin and Illinois. The largest and the grandest is the North Western, running from Chicago to Omaha, four hundred and ninety miles; from Chicago to Freeport, one hundred and twenty-one miles; from Chicago to Green Bay, two hundred and forty-two miles; from Chicago to Milwaukee, eighty five miles, with its Madison Division of one hundred and thirty-eight miles; its Kenosha Division of seventy-three miles, etc., etc.; making in all thirteen hundred miles, all owned by the North Western Company, and all controlled by that ambitious New Yorker, Wm. B. Ogden. [illegible] road, running from Milwaukee to Portage City, ninety-six miles; from Milwaukee to La Crosse, one hundred and ninety-five miles; from McGregor to Minneapolis, two hundred and fifteen miles; from Milwaukee to Berlin, ninety-four miles; from Milwaukee to Sun Prairie, seventy-one miles, etc., etc.; making a length of rail under one corporation, of nearly one thousand miles; and this is managed by another ambitious New Yorker, Alex. Mitchell. There has been a great contest between these two powerful corporations for exclusive control of both lines under one head, and the general impression prevails that the North Western Railway will ultimately secure the control of all the lines of the Milwaukee and St. Paul's. I might also mention the Illinois Central, running from Cairo to Dunleith, four hundred and fifty-four miles; and from Cairo to Chicago, three hundred and sixty-five miles; making more than eight hundred miles of road operated and controlled by one of the most powerful and wealthy land and railroad companies on this continent. These figures of western railways, will give you and your readers something of an idea of the vastness and immensity of this great country, which has abundant land to furnish every civilized family on the globe with a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and a balance then left for a long posterity.

These vast lines of railway are crowded with travel and freight, and are already contemplating double tracks to enable them to meet the increasing wants of the people.

MORE ANON.

GREAT FIRE IN MICHIGAN.—A very destructive fire occurred at Marquette, Michigan last week. Over one hundred buildings in the business portion of the town, including forty stores, the United States Land Office, Custom House, County Treasurer's Office, and all the records, were destroyed. The railroad and other docks were also burned. The loss is estimated at $1,000,000; insurance very small.

THE OREGON ELECTION.—A despatch from Oregon reports that the majority for Smith (Democrat) for Congress is between 1200 and 1300. The official count in the counties next to Idaho gives unexpectedly large Democratic majorities. The total vote of the State was nearly 22,000—the largest ever polled. The Senate stand 12 Democrats to 10 Republicans; and the Assembly 28 Democrats to 19 Republicans.

THE MURDER TRIALS AT WORCESTER.—The trial of Silas and Chas. T. James for the murder of Joseph G. Clark, was finished last Friday. No evidence was offered by the defence. The jury was out less than an hour and a half, and returned a verdict of murder in the first degree against both prisoners. The death sentence was pronounced upon them, and was received without emotion.

THE GOVERNOR'S VETOES. During the last four days of the Legislative session the Governor vetoed two bills, one of which was the bill concerning a bridge over the channel to East Boston. Both bills were passed notwithstanding the vetoes. The Governor sent in five veto messages during the session, and in every case but one the bills passed over the veto.

MAINE STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The Trustees of the Maine Agricultural Society have decided to hold their next State Fair in the city of Portland, commencing on Tuesday, September 26, and continuing during four days.

HARVARD REGATTA. At the rowing regatta last Saturday on Chales River between the Junior, Sophomore and Freshmen Class, and the Scientific School crews, the Freshmen gained the prize, a thing unheard of in College annals.

READ AND RUN.

— Mr. Beecher recently solemnized an open air marriage in Llewellyn Park, Orange, New Jersey. The ceremony was as simple as possible, and very beautiful.

— The Vineyard Camp Ground will receive an accession of about forty cottages, this year.

— A monument to the old Prison Shid martyrs, is still talked of in New York.

— John C. Breckenridge wants to come back to Kentucky to practice law and settle down as a private citizen.

— Fanny Fern's new book is called "Folly as it Flies." Fanny has been out with her gun and brought back some birds.

— Jerome Park, out of New York a dozen miles, has a hundred and five horses in training for racing.

— Asa Hapgood, an old conductor on the road between Boston and Worcester, and proprietor of the Hapgood sleeping cars to New York, died recently at his home in Worcester.

— Brigham Young has got a contract for constructing a portion of the Union Pacific Railroad. He can put five thousand men to work at once.

— Seven hundred millions of dollars have so far been lost in British railways by mismanagement.

— New York goes over to Hoboken every Sunday and drinks thirty thousand dollars worth of lager bier.

— The army worm is making its appearance in the cotton fields of Louisiana.

— McCoole and Coburn, the prize fighters, made nine thousand dollars apiece by chartering the trains to the fighting ground in partnership.

— The fares are kept up on the Philadelphia railroad cars to seven cents, to make good the peculations of conductors.

— A liberal selection of Gustave Dor's best pictures are to be sent over to this country from Paris in September.

— Dickens's return home to Gad's Hill was celebrated by the peasantry with dancing on the lawn, ringing of the bells, and drinking free beer.

— A uniform coinage is moved for, in connexion with the Chinese movement for fraternal relations.

— Mexico is in a bad way, and likely to be captured again by Santa Anna.

— Reverdy Johnson goes as our new Minister to England, and is now over seventy years old.

— The excessive rains are beginning to make the farmers look anxious about some of their crops.

— Everybody is travelling now between this city and New York, the fares having held for some time at a dollar each way.

— Incendiary fires around Boston are a great deal more common than they should be. Vigilance may yet have to take the shape of vigilance committees.

— The English have a lock of Theodore's hair on exhibition.

— There is a "Scattergood Society" just organized in Boston. Its name defines its object.

— The Jameses were found guilty of murder at Worcester, and sentenced to be hanged.

— The Chinese Embassy called on Caleb Cushing in Washington, he being the first Commissioner sent from this country to China.

— Marquette, Mich., has been visited with a destructive fire, over a hundred buildings having been burned.

— In the world of fashion, the question in agitation seems to be how much smaller skirts and bonnets may be made.

— There is a daring fool who actually intends to shoot Niagara Falls in a thick, air tight rubber boat.

— Fishing parties leave Boston at midnight for [illegible] bands of music. Men would hardly go trouting that way.

— A brother of Heenan, the pugilist, was shot and killed in Philadelphia by a lot of roughs belonging to a whiskey ring on which he had peached.

— A great many of the old landmarks of Boston are rapidly disappearing. The excessive fall of water has made landmarks in other places think of going under.

— The Canadians are still very sure that the wolf is coming in the shape of Fenians.

— There are several good causes for a general war in Europe, but it is doubtful if any of them will be improved this year.

— During the late long session of the Legislature, the Governor sent in five vetoes and one protest.

— The Czar wants the Emperor Napoleon to agree to do away with all explosive inventions, like submarine torpedoes, during a state of actual war.

— The spell of wet weather has hindered the races as well as delayed the ripening of strawberries.

— Broadway, New York, was so choked up with "strawberry short cake" banners that the authorities had to order them all down.

— The farmers on Long Island think they are ploughing up the pirate Gibbs treasure.

— A neuralgic affection is called an affection that is never reciprocated.

— It does not please England at all, to see what strides Russia is making through Central Asia in the direction of India.

— San Francisco has a life boat of papier mache on exhibition.

— The Prince of Wales cannot be very popular at home, since the people at a recent horse show hissed an animal of his that had taken a prize.

— Col. Seldon Crockett, for a quarter of a century proprietor of the Bromfield House in this city, died recently in Laconia, N. H., at the age of sixty-two.

— Tennessee licenses have the letters N. W. on their backs. Some make them read "no war," and some "nother war."

— Russia is jealous that Polish ladies should dress in mourning even for the loss of relatives.

— Fruit, grass and cranberries promise wonderful things on the Cape.

— Oxford, in Worcester county, intends to erect a memorial hall for its soldiers, at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars.

— Reverdy Johnson is to be fully empowered to make a final settlement of the Alabama claims.

— Gen. Logan has seriously proposed in Congress to have the capital removed to the West.

— The Maritime Exhibition at Havre did not open under very promising auspices.

— The Allies have made another vain attempt to get in the rear of the works of the Paraguayans.

— Three government officers have been sentenced to imprisonment in Virginia for defrauding the revenue.

— The Boston Lancers celebrated their thirty-first anniversary on Monday last, turning out one hundred and thirty-eight men in the saddle.

— The steamer has been put on for Gloucester, and a sail that way from Boston is a welcome luxury.

— Two rival balloons that went up from Paris recently, came in violent contact in the air.

FIRE AT ENFIELD, NEW HAMPSHIRE.—A fire occurred at Enfield Sunday morning, destroying the Northern Railroad freight house and the storage building of Lodge, Davis & Williams. The latter lost about $15,000 worth of wool and knit goods, on which there was an insurance of $6000. The heaviest loser in the freight house was Hon. James W. Johnson, who had over $5000 worth of flannel and potatoes burned, on which there was no insurance.

Latest Foreign News.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BRUSSELS, June 9. The King and Queen of Belgium arrived at this capital on Monday to welcome Admiral Farragut to Belgium. A grand banquet was given to the Admiral to-night.

LONDON, June 10. Ascot races—The Ascot Derby was won by Marquis Hastings's colt, The Earl; Copic was second, and Suffolk third. The Royal Hunt Cup was won by Satyr; Eastly second; Master Willie third. Twenty-two horses ran.

BERLIN, June 10. The North German Confederation propose to the Great Powers of Europe and America the adoption of an international treaty to guarantee the absolute security from seizure of private property upon the high seas in time of war.

The Prussian Government is about to commence work for the extension and strengthening of the fortifications of Cologne.

BELGRADE, SERVIA, June 10. At 5 o'clock this afternoon, Michael, the reigning Prince of Servia, while walking in the Topschidor Park, was shot down by three men with revolvers. There is great excitement here over the assassination.

LONDON, June 11. The following particulars of the assassination of Prince Michael at Belgrade yesterday have been received:—The Prince, while walking through the public park last evening was suddenly attacked by three assassins armed with revolvers. He was accompanied by his cousin and a daughter of the latter with his usual attendants. The assassins directed the fire promiscuously at the royal party. At the first shot the Prince fell and expired immediately. The cousin of the Prince was also hit and died in a few minutes afterwards. His daughter received a severe flesh wound but was not dangerously injured. One or two of the valets were also wounded. The assassins were recognised as three brothers,. One was promptly taken while hurrying from the scene of the tragedy, and it is thought that the others will not be able to escape. The assassination produced profound excitement throughout the country.

The last despatches from Belgrade represent that the excitement prevailing in that city and throughout the principality is intense and unabated. No outbreak, however, has occurred in consequence. Two of the assassins of Prince Michael have been arrested. It has been ascertained that it was not three brothers who fired the fatal shots, but a father and his two sons. One of the latter is still at large, but it is believed he cannot escape.

PARIS, June 11. The Moniteur states that the Czar of Russia has made a proposal to the Emperor Napoleon that Russia and France unite in an effort to induce all civilized nations to abandon the use of torpedoes and explosive projectiles in time of war. The Moniteur adds that this humane proposition meets with the approval of the Emperor, who, however, thinks that it may still be necessary to employ torpedoes for defensive purposes.

LONDON, June 12. The attendance at the Ascot races to-day was large and fashionable and the weather was fine. The Alexandra plate of 1000 sovereigns was won by Mr. Chaplin's Blinkhoolie. Her Majesty's plate of 100 guineas was won by Mr. Salurne's Vale Royal.

PARIS, June 12. It is not proposed by the Czar to do away with the use of all kinds of explosive projectiles, but only with rifle and musket bullets which burst themselves in the flesh and then explode. In this disuse of this murderous invention which receives the unqualified approval of the Emperor Napoleon.

LONDON, June 14. It is now generally understood that the Ministry will make an appeal to the country on the questions at issue between them and the House of Commons. The following is the programme which the Government has decided upon:—Parliament is to be dissolved in October; writs will then be issued for elections, which will take place during the month of November, and on the 9th of November the meeting of the new Parliament will take place.

BRUSSELS, June 14. A grand banquet was given to Admiral Farragut and the officers of his staff last week by the United States Minister, Mr. Sanford.

LISBON, June 14. The United States steamer Shamrock, which returned to this port in consequence of having sprung aleak at sea, has completed her repair and sailed for New York.

The statement is confirmed that Bismarck has left Carlsbad greatly improved in health for the restoration of his health, which has been greatly impaired.

LONDON, June 14. The Sultan and his new Cabinet are maturing a plan to permit persons of foreign birth residing in Turkey legally to hold property, which right is to be guaranteed by treaties with foreign powers.

LONDON, June 15. In the House of Commons this evening the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Lord Stanley) said the Egyptian Government entertained a plan for the establishment of Courts of Law to protect the rights of residents in Egypt of foreign birth, and that the Viceroy was desirous of carrying the measure into effect.

BERLIN, June 15. The North German Parliament has passed a bill authorizing the Government to raise a loan, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the enlargement and improvement of the Federal Navy.

LISBON, June 15. The South American mail steamer Ianas arrived here from Rio Janeiro. She brings the following intelligence from the Parana:—After the long bombardment of Humaita the allies made a combined attack on the rear of that position to gain possession of the forest of Gran Chaco and thereby cut off communication of the Paraguayans. The assault was repulsed after a desperate engagement, and the allies were compelled to relinquish the attempt. The siege of Humaita, however, still continued, and the fortress was closely invested by land and water.

CONGRESS.

The bill for the admission of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana to representation to Congress, after a lengthy debate in the Senate, was passed last week. The amendments made by the Senate, were concurred in by the House, and the bill was sent to the President. It was supposed that he would not veto it, but allow it to become a law without his signature by lapse of time. The bill for the admission of Arkansas would probably be similarly treated by the President.

The bill for the removal of disabilities from Roderick Butler of Tennessee being called up in the Senate, a substitute was passed for all cases of the kind, relieving disabilities, and requiring as a prerequisite to the holding of office an oath simply to support the Constitution of the United States and give faith and allegiance to the same, and faithfully to discharge the duties of the office.

The Senate have debated Mr. Sherman's currency bill, amending in many respects the laws relating to National Banks. The bill provides for additional currency to be issued to the Banks in districts which are not supplied, to the amount of twenty million dollars.

A bill has passed the Senate to alter the government of the city of Washington, the occasion of which was a conflict of authority between the officers elect, each party claiming to be the successful one. The bill gives jurisdiction to the Courts of the District to settle the controversy.

The House during the week, gave its principal attention to the discussion of the bill amending the internal revenue laws. It is doubtful whether it will pass the Senate at the present session.

The Senate on Monday further debated the currency bill, the principal point discussed being the increase of the National Bank currency. In the House a bill was passed increasing the salaries of the department clerks twenty per cent. The tax bill was further debated, and finally a motion was made and prevailed, instructing the committee on ways and means to prepare and report forthwith a separate bill revising the tax on spirits and tobacco. The Senate bill amending the charter of the city of Washington, also passed the House.

On Wednesday the Chinese embassy, by invitation, had a public reception in the Senate.

— The Germans are about having a grand Sangerfest in Chicago.

— Stock speculations appear inclined to become quiet again.

— Use Dr. Day's Sanquinalo or Blood Purifier.

THE MARKETS.

Ashes—Market steady, with a fair demand. Sales of Pots at 8½@8c; Pearls 10½@11c ₱ lb.

Coal—English Cannel is in limited request at $20 ₱ ton. Sydney is in moderate demand at $8@8 25, and Picton at $7 50@7 75 ₱ ton. Cumberland has been selling at $5@5 25 here; $4 75 delivered at Baltimore, and $4 25 at Georgetown. Pennsylvania and Westtiorland Gas at $7 20 ₱ ton, delivered in Philadelphia, Anthracite has been in steady demand at $8@8 50 by the cargo, and $7@7 75 by retail.

Cotton—The market has continued very dull through the week, and prices have declined about 1c ₱ lb. The receipts are quite limited. The stock in the market is about 13,500 bales. We quote ordinary at 29c; good ordinary 37½c; low middling 28½; middling 29@30c; good middling 31½c ₱ lb.

Dry Goods—Standard brown sheetings are firm at 17@17½c. Bleached sheetings and shirtings are in fair demand at previous rates. The Print market is dull at 13½@14½c for the various brands. American delaines are in fair demand at 32c. Other cotton goods are quiet and but little doing.

Fish—The market for Codfish is without change. Sales of medium and large at $5 50@6 50, and Georges at $7 25 ₱ qtl. Hake are selling at $3 ₱ qtl., loose; at $3 50 packed. Pollock $2 75@3 25 ₱ qtl for English and American. Mackerel are firm and in good demand. Sales of No. 1 at $23@24; new No. 3 at $10 75@11 50; for large, and $9@10 for medium. Alewives are selling at $5 50@6 50 in bond. Pickled Herring are selling at $4 50 packed. Box Herring are in steady demand at 25@35c ₱ box for No. 1 and scaled.

Flour—Market dull and unchanged. We quote Western superfine at $7 75@8 25; common extras $8 75@10; medium do $10@11 50; good and choice Ohio, Indiana and Michigan 12 50@14; Illinois and St. Louis $12 50@16 50 ₱ bbl. Boston City Mills range from $11@15 50, and Lawrence Mills $13 50@16 50 ₱ bbl.

Grain—The market is quiet. We quote Southern yellow at $1 20@1 25; mixed 1 16@1 20; white 1 14@1 15 ₱ bushel. Oats are dull. Sales of Western at 90c at the road. Rye 2 20 ₱ bushel. Shorts $25@28; Fine Feed 28 00@30 00; Middlings 30 00@32 00 ₱ ton.

Hides—Market firm, with small stocks of desirable grades, but the demand is somewhat restricted by high prices. Sales Rio Grande wet salted, to arrive, at 12c, gold; Rio Grande Cow at 30½c; Rio Grande at 20½c, gold; Corrientes do at 20c, gold; Montevideo do at 20½c; Rio Grande Kips at 23c, gold; Singapore Buffalo, at 16c, currency; New Orleans and Texas dry at 21c; and wet salted Western at 12½@13½c, currency. Calcutta Hides are firm, with sales of slaughter at 16½c, gold; dead green at 13c, gold; and Buffalo, in bond, at 12c, gold.

Hops—Sales in small lots, at a range of 40@55c for domestic, and 35@45c for foreign.

Lime—Sales of Rockland at $1 20 ₱ cask.

Lumber—Market steady. Coarse Lumber is plenty and rather dull. There has been a good demand for consumption. Canada Pine.—Selects Dressed, 55@60. Shelving Dressed, 43@48. Sheathing, 1st quality, Dressed, 45@48; do 2d do do 26@28. Ceiling, Dressed, 35@38; Common, Shipping, 26@32. Eastern.—Pine, Clear, No. 1 80; No 2, 70; No. 3, 60; No. 4, 45; No. 5, 30. Common, Pine Shipping Boards, 20@23; No. 1, 17; Refuse, 14. Spruce, Scantling and Plank, 16@19; Boards, 15@18

Leather—Hemlock sole is higher, with sales at a range of 25@29c, the outside rate for extra dry lots of Buenos Ayres medium and light weights; damaged do is selling at 20@22½c for poor, and 24@26c for good; oak do is selling at a range of 35@40c for sides and 40@45c for crop. Buffalo sole is firm, and selling at a range of 22@27c. Rough upper is steady, with sales at a range of 32@36c for heavy, and 37@43c for light tannages suitable for buff and grain finish; oak do is quiet, with sales at 37@43c. Rough calfskins are selling at a range of 80@90c; finished do are selling at 95c@$1 30, as to quality and weight. Finished leather is in better demand, wax is very firm; kip is scarce and tending up. Sales of wax at a range of 23@29c, as to grade; kip is selling at 24@28c; grain, 25@28c for heavy and 26@35c for light; pebbled, 20@24c; buff, 22@28c; enamelled, 20@24c; patent, 20@26c; per foot, splits, 30@35c ₱ lb for common, 40@50c for slaughter, and 45@60c for African. Harness leather is selling at 32@40c ₱ lb for country, and 48@53c for Boston tannages, including both hemlock and oak.

Pig Iron is in steady demand. Sales of Scotch No. 1 at $42@44; American $40@41; Charcoal $45@60 ₱ ton. Bar Iron is in moderate demand. Sales of common at $55@60; refined $95@100 ₱ ton. Lead is quiet. Pig is held at 6½@6¾c ₱ lb, gold. Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe are selling at 14c; old Lead at 8c, cash, and 8½c to exchange for new.

Molasses—Market quiet, and the trade fairly supplied. Sales Centrifugal for export, part at 18c, gold, in bond; Matanzas Muscovado, for boiling, at 15c; tart Cienfuegos at 50c; and Surinam at 45@46c ₱ gallon.

Naval Stores—Spirits Turpentine is dull, and a further decline in prices has taken place. There have been sales at 46@47c ₱ gallon Tar is firm and prices advanced. Sales of 200 bbls to arrive at 4½ ₱ bbl.

Oil—Linseed is dull and prices are lower. Sales of 1 09@1 10. Lard Oil is in moderate demand. Sales of Western and Boston extra at 80@1 00; No. 1 at 1 30@1 40 ₱ gall. Red Oil is dul. Sales of crude at 13c; refined 38c ₱ gallon. Fish Oils remain without change. Sales of Shore, Bank and Straits at $23@27 ₱ bbl. Sperm is steady. Sales of Crude at $2; refined 2 25 ₱ gallon. Whale has been in active demand. Sales of crude at 80c; refined 90c ₱ gallon.

Paraffine Products—Paraffine Oil is selling at a range of 32@45c ₱ gallon; Downer's Pure do 60c; do Machinery Oil, 58c; Seccomb's Spindle Oil, 51; Crude Paraffine Wax, 11@12c ₱ lb; Refined do, 30c; Candles, 33@35c ₱ lb.

Paper Stock—No. 1 Canvas, 10c; No. 2 do., 5½@6c; No 1 Linen do., 7c; Cotton Batting 8@9c; No. 1 White Rags, 11c; No. 2 do., 5½@6½c; Colored Rags, 3½@3½c; Soft Rags, 7@8c; Mixed Woolen rags, 1½@2c; Print Papers, 4½@5c; Waste do., 1½c ₱ lb. Manila Rope, 4½@4½c.

Sugar—The market is very dull. Prices for both grocery and refining grades are mostly nominal. Sales good refining at 12¾@13c ₱ lb, as to quality, the outside rate for white. Refined Sugars are less firm, with small sales to the local and West rn trade, at 16½@16½c for powdered, crushed, and granulated; and 14@15½c for coffee crushed.

Tallow—Small sales of rendered at 13c, and rough at 8½c ₱ lb.

AN ELEGANT PICTURE, entitled—"*From Shore to Shore*," has been laid upon our table, in which we have a view of human life in all its stages—childhood, youth, manhood, and old age. It is represented by a boat on the stream in full way, and in which are embarked those who by their age, position and expression admirably set forth the four periods of our existence. For sale by B. B. Russell, Boston, Mass.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—George H. Chapin, of the New England Farm Agency, has sold the beautiful estate of Lemuel Pitts, in the centre of Lunenburg, for $10,000. The farm of Luke Lothrop at Norton, together with the stock and tools, to Maurice Doe of Brookline, for $2100. Also in Norton, the farm of Ephraim Francis, containing 150 acres, to B. Gaylord of Philadelphia, together with the stock and tools, for $2800. In West Dedham, the milk farm of Joseph B. Draper, to Levi Leach of North Bridgewater, for $8,000. In Kingston, the farm of Jas. W. Holmes, containing 5 acres, for $2300. At Southboro', the village residence of E. C. Flagg, for $1200. At Billerica, the estate of Thos. J. Tuck, containing 40 acres, to Randall of Boston, for $13,000. At Malden, the estate of H. A Ball, to J. K. Southmayd of Boston, for $8,500. Also the estate of Mrs. L. M. Wise, for $3 400. At Chester, the Morton farm. At Tyngsboro', the milk farm of Eben Swan, to John Tuck of Malden, for $4,300. At Haverhill, the farm of Joseph O. Colcord, to Isaac Davis of Cambridge, for $3 700.

FOUND AT LAST, a remedy that not only relieves, but cures that enemy of mankind, Consumption, as well as the numerous maladies which revolve around it in the shape of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, etc. The remedy we allude to is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, prepared by Seth W. Fowle & son, Boston.

MARRIAGES.

In Concord Mass., June 9, by Rev. G. Reynolds, Henry J. Walcott to Miss Ellen S. Johnson, all of Concord.

In Jamaica, Vt., May 31, at the residence of the bride's father, by L. N. Sprague, Esq., Mr. James H. Daggett to Miss Mary Ann Wales Harding, adopted daughter of M. C. Harding, all of Jamaica.

In Lynn, June 6, by Rev. N. M. Wright, Pastor of the Second Universalist Society, Mr. Henry B. Day of Boston, to Miss Martha Hildreth of Natick.

In Medford, June 14 by Rev. K. P. Hooker Mr. Edward Fall Kiven to Miss Louena R., daughter of Joseph H. Vinal, Esq., of Medford.

In Milton, June 11, by Rev. A. K. Teele, Mr. Edward J. Eaton of Quincy, to Miss Lucy A. Seward of M.

DEATHS.

In Waltham, June 9, Mr. Amasa Coye, formerly of Boston, 66.

In Newton Centre, June 10, Mary Ann, wife of Henry Paul, 49.

In Salem, June 10, Joseph I. Frothingham, 68.

In Sudbury, June 8, suddenly, Edward Whipple, formerly of Hamilton, Mass., 59.

In Hyde Park, June 11, Mrs Sarah Jefferson, 78.

In Melrose, June 11, Thomas Woodbury, 76.

In Wayland, June 11, Archibald Duncan of Boston, 73 yrs 1 mo. 29 dys.

In Laconia, N. H., June 14, Col. Seldon Crockett of Boston, 62 years.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. The paint factories of Henry Wood & Son, at Wellesley, Mass., one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in the United States, were totally destroyed by fire at an early hour Sunday morning. The main building was one hundred feet in length and three and a half stories high, with a large wing. Besides this there were two smaller structures standing independently, the boiler house and the yellow color shop, all of which were consumed, together with a heavy and valuable stock of manufactured goods and materials and extensive machinery. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary, as it took near the force pump used for extinguishing fires. There had been no fires in the building during the night. The loss is estimated at $120,000 to $130,000; insurance $70,000 to $80,000. The most serious loss is the interruption of business, as the proprietors had large orders in hand from all parts of the country.

CONFESSION BY A MURDERER. A despatch from Worcester states that Silas James, one of the murderers of the gambler Clark, has made a confession and acknowledges the justice of his sentence. He says all the booty taken was that found on Charles James; also that Charles struck Clerk with the hatchet found in the room where the crime was committed.

A PACIFIC RAILROAD IN 1869. The Central Pacific Railroad Company who are building the Western portion of the Overland Road Across the Continent, commencing at the navigable waters at the head of the Bay of San Francisco, have successfully carried their track across the snowy crest of the Sierra Nevada, and the whistle of the locomotive is now heard in the Nimbus District at the western edge of the Salt Lake Basin. To cross the plateau to the eastward will be mere child's play in comparison to the work that is left behind, and there is a fair chance for the through connection being made in 1869.

Meantime the great mining and agricultural region of the Pacific slope are feeling the benefit of the railroad, which is doing a large and profitable business. Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, the Financial Agents of the Company, in their advertisement of the First Mortgage Bonds, in another column, present some interesting facts relative to the progress and prospects of this great work.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WHAT SOME WILL FIND.

Many will soon or later find
This world's not all a bed of flowers.
That something rankling in the mind
Will cause them anxious, restless hours.
Those who their time and money spend
In deus of idleness and vice,
M y find, some time, they need a friend,
And wish they'd taken kind advice.
The Boys will find, who need new "CLOTHES,"
If they would buy *at prices fair*,
The place to trade is GEORGE FENNO'S,
19 and 22 DOCK SQUARE.
Fenno's store is up stairs. jel0-1t

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER has secured a world wide reputation as being one of the best guitarists. DR. J. W. POLAND'S HUMOR DOCTOR is also securing a place in every household as the best Humor Remedy ever compounded. Sold by all Druggists. je20-1it

CARPETS FOR THE MILLION at half value—50 cents per yard. *The only carpet for so low price that is made of fast colors, of good style, and perfect wearers.* These carpets cost nearly a dollar per yard to produce them. On account of manufacturer's slight imperfections we shall furnish our customers with them at 50 cents per yard. NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., 78 Hanover Street, Boston. je20

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETINGS—Invoices just received from the late auction trade sales by the NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., 78 Hanover Street, Boston. je20-3it

BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, modern styles, in Persian and Chintz figures, just received by the NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., 78 Hanover St., Boston. je20 3it

THREE PLY CARPETINGS, from the trade sales in New York, now opening for the NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., 78 Hanover Street, Boston. je2C-3it

CANTON MATTINGS CHEAP.—A portion of a car go, slightly damaged by water, for sale at 28 cents per yard by the NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., 78 Hanover St., Boston. je20-3it

THE BEST.—The following brands of Canton Mattings, "Golden Dragon," "Spread Eagle," "Tiptop," "Crown Cherry," are the best China Mattings imported. Invoices of each brand, purchased at the cargo auction sale in New York, are for sale at the very lowest prices to the trade, or at retail by the NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., 78 Hanover Street, Boston. je20-3it

JAPAN MATTINGS.—Finer than the China Goods, and the best article of MATTINGS that has ever come to the American market. An invoice of 200 rolls, which were slightly wet on board ship, will be sold for half price by the NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., 78 Hanover Street, Boston. je20-3it

CANTON MATTINGS.—*Don't Pay the High Prices.* We have several invoices, purchased at the auction cargo sales, from which our customers are supplied at very much under the usual prices. NEW EN

New Advertisements.

HAYING TOOLS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PARKER, GANNETT & OSGOOD,

offer a large and well selected assortment of

HAYING

AND

HARVESTING TOOLS,

made expressly for us, in large quantities, of the best material, and sold at the lowest prices.

OUR STOCK INCLUDES—

MOWING MACHINES, three sizes;

BUCKEYE MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES, latest improvements;

HAY RAKES, of different patterns and sizes;

HAY TEDDERS, best qualities, patterns and prices;

HORSE RAKES, all varieties;

HAY CAPS, all sizes and patterns;

HAY KNIVES, of different patterns and sizes;

HAY TOOLS, of different patterns and sizes;

HAY FORKS, and many others;

HAY CUTTERS, Double Handle HORSE RAKES, Single Handle HORSE RAKES, WHITCOMB'S PATENT HORSE RAKES, HAY SPRINGS, Improved PATENT HORSE HAY FORKS, STRAW CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS AND HORSE POWERS, Double and Single HAY FORKS, SNATHS, SCYTHES, SICKLES, GRAIN CRADLES, STONE HANGINGS, RAKE HANDLES, HOE HANDLES, HORSE POWERS, Double and Single SHOVELS, SPADES, SCRAPERS, HORSE HOES, Double and Single CULTIVATORS, HORSE HOE HARROWS, BUCKEYE MOWERS are constructed from new patterns for the present season, the best WHEEL RAKE of the day, and very superior HAY TEDDERS, HAY MACHINES for operating by horse power, AMES AND BULLARD'S IMPROVED PATENT Cast Iron, thorough bush and scrape, every article warranted to be of the best quality. Orders will receive our prompt and careful attention. Call and examine our stock at

AGRICULTURAL TOOL & SEED STORE

No. 49 NORTH MARKET ST.,

AND

40 MERCHANTS ROW

BOSTON

PARKER, GANNETT & OSGOOD.

The Appetite for

TOBACCO DESTROYED!

Leave off Chewing and Smoking the Poisonous Weed, Tobacco!

CANADA PREPARATION is surrounded with the appetite for tobacco in any person, and in a few days the habit may be entirely broken off from the use. NO MONEY will be required, as it is almost impossible to break off from the use by the mere exercise of the will power, but those who are willing to break away from using tobacco, and will be honest in the Preparation completely destroys the appetite for tobacco and leaves the system in a healthy condition. It is perfectly harmless to any person using it, and contains no poisonous drugs or extracts, but is entirely vegetable. Any person who will use the Preparation according to the directions for three days, and then smoke or chew tobacco, will find it to their disgust. Any person who will use the Preparation for three days, according to the directions, and then smoke or chew tobacco, will find it to their disgust. Any person who will use the Preparation for three days, according to the directions, and then smoke or chew tobacco, will find it to their disgust.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Having all been selected from the multitude of recommendations in our possession:

[Rev. W. F. Heald, Esq., Bangor, Me.]

BANGOR, Me., April 24, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I have used tobacco for about forty years, and for the last fifteen years I used it to excess, smoking from a pound per month—I have made at times as much as a pound of cut and dried tobacco into cigars in a day, and have continued to do so until I used Otton's Preparation, since which time I have not used a cigar or any tobacco. I have not had any desire to use tobacco since using the Preparation, and all that it's recommended, and all who wish to quit the use of tobacco will find it to their advantage to use it.

E. W. ADKINS.

[Hon. John Merrill, Bangor, Me.]

BANGOR, Me., March 24, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I have used tobacco for about forty years, and for the last fifteen years I used it to excess, smoking from a pound per month—I have made at times as much as a pound of cut and dried tobacco into cigars in a day, and have continued to do so until I used Otton's Preparation, since which time I have not had any desire to use

The Poet's Corner.

THE MYSTERY OF THE CROSS.

BY REV. J. B. WALKER.

ou crushed victim!—may a mortal see
othing of that amazing mystery—
lone power struggling for humanity—
d of my life springing from death of Thee!
d all—and yet, to such as me,
martyr-heart is still a mystery;
still the reason looks imploring up
asks—O Lamb of God! *what was that cup?*
The cup that might not pass
Even for Immanuel's prayer—
The cup that might not pass
Till innocence should bear
The taunt!—the thorn!—the cross!
The piercing nails!—the spear!

ou All-Merciful—too deep for me
e divine in human—the love agony—
cup of suff'ring drunk on Calvary.
* * * *
h kneels with reason; all I cannot see;
believe Christ tasted death for me;
faith, through all my heart, sheds love
abroad;
surely, " *He that loveth knoweth God.*"
—*The Ascance.*

Ladies' Department.

The Publisher's Daughter.

One hundred years ago, what Mr. John
arton, of Albemarle street, is now to the
of London, was Mr. James Haley to the
of Dublin. Besides being a publisher,
was the proprietor of a newspaper called
e Dublin *Mercury*, which possessed such
influence over the Irish mind as induced
rd Townshend to select it as the official
gan to the Irish Government.
If Mr. Haley was happy in the possession
a newspaper which found unlimited pat-
nage among the public and the Govern-
nt, which enrolled among its contributors
e names of Merlay, the Dean of Ferns,
d Jephson, dramatist, and which had for
opponent the *Freeman's Journal*, directed
the once celebrated Dr. Lucas, he was yet
re happy in the possession of Elizabeth,
s youngest daughter.
The girl was the belle of Dublin. She had
on this enviable distinction as much
rough the accomplishments of her mind as
rough the graces of her person. It is re-
rded that her form was matchless for its
mmetry and lightness. She had an abun-
ance of that superb hair which is neither
olden or auburn, but which seems to par-
ke of the beauties of both, mingling their
ues like those clouds which we see floating
bove and around the setting sun. Her eyes
ere dark blue and deep, her features classic
n their precision—in the short, haughty lip,
n the low, straight forehead, the oval, velvet
heek and chin. Her hands were considered
o be the smallest and whitest of any
oman's in the three kingdoms, and her foot
as taken by a well known bootmaker of the
eriod as a model for the slipper in the
xtravaganza of "Cinderella." She could
onverse fluently in several foreign languages,
he was a superb musician, and her paintings
licited the approbation of the most critical
onnoisseurs.
The admiration, however, which she excit-
d among the literary, and even aristocratic
ircles in which she moved did not in the
east affect her. She had a great deal too
much sense to be flattered by the almost
ulsome compliments which the beaux of her
cquaintance took every opportunity to
whisper to her. She cared little for society.
he only companion she appeared to value
was that of her sister Grace. She had been
left motherless at an early age, and Mr.
Haley took a father who supplied every
thing engendered by the absence of the other
parent with tenderness, a pride, and a care
that created a love between them that was
little short of adoration.
Mr. Haley's drawing room was over the
Mercury's office. In those days fashion had
not driven trades people into houses away
from their shops, and the place of business
which supplied the publisher with food and
fortune was considered quite good enough to furnish
him with a residence. In addition to the family
circle occupying this drawing room one mild
summer's evening were Gabriel Guertier, a
young Frenchman, and Charles Talbot.
Talbot was about five-and-twenty years old
at the period when my story opens. With-
out being a strikingly handsome man, he
was possessed of pretty much every requisite
to manly beauty. A lofty, white forehead,
large, flashing black eyes; a sweet smile,
disclosing the whitest teeth; and a form,
strong, well proportioned, and supple, made
him a rather dangerous foe to the peace of
mind of those young ladies whom he took it
into his head to attack.
Gabriel was Grace's recognized lover.
They had been engaged some time, and it
was almost impossible to conceive any pas-
sion more pure, more generous, more unvary-
ing than that which subsisted between the
young people.
Elizabeth, though courted, caressed, and
flattered on every side, had as yet no lover
of her own. Many other girls placed in her
position would, doubtless, have fallen in love
pretty well every other day, considering the
amount of attention she got from men for
whom all the Dublin girls were sighing.
But somehow or other, in proportion as she
was more wooed, so she became more cold-
ing. Her suitors all wanted some one thing
more than the poor fellows happened to pos-
sess; it might be a better shaped nose, a
smaller mouth, whiter hands, a quicker wit,
a finer character, a mere generous heart, etc.
And so it came to pass that she let them all
go by her, including even in her contempt a
viceroy, without feeling her heart in the
slightest degree affected by the trying ordeal
through which her beauty had compelled her
to pass.
But a change was to come over the dream
of her life. The smiles and eyes of Charles
Talbot were at length to achieve a conquest
that it was the general opinion among the
beaux of Dublin was wholly impracticable.
Talbot had brought a letter of recommen-
dation from the Earl of Shrewsbury to Mr.
Haley. This, together with the specimens
of his skill as an engraver, had induced the
publisher to give him employment. He
acquitted himself so admirably that, in the
shortest time possible, he won for himself
the regard and confidence of his employer.
It occurred that during the evening on
which I have referred Mr. Haley had left the
room for a short time. The night was dark-
ening outside. Elizabeth rose, stirred the
fire, and, while the ruddy glow lighted up
her lovely features, turned to Talbot, and
exclaimed:
"Everybody hears a good deal of the Earl
of Shrewsbury; but I've never met anybody
yet who knows him personally, saving your-
self. What kind of a looking man is he,
Mr. Talbot? Is he handsome, to begin
with?"
"Tolerably handsome. I don't think him
very good looking, though I believe the
reverse is the opinion of a good many."
"Is he old?"
Talbot smiled.
"One of the most piquant traits in a
woman's character is curiosity. Let me con-
gratulate you upon the possession of it in an
eminent degree."
He showed his white teeth, and flashed
his eyes upon her as he spoke. She colored
a little, and looked downward at the fire.
"Is he often in love, Mr. Talbot?" asked
Grace.
"Not often. But I would not answer for
that view of his character, were he once to
set foot in this drawing room."
"That's meant for you, Lizzie," said
Grace.
"And why not for you?" Talbot inquired.
"Ask him," she answered, laughing, and
pointing to Guertier.
Guertier shrugged his shoulders in true
French fashion, but remained silent.
The conversation went on in this kind of
strain until the return of Mr. Haley, when
the two young men rose, and bidding good
night, took their departure.
Six months passed away, during which it
happened that a coolness sprang up between
Guertier and Talbot. The sarcasms of the
Englishman were sometimes quite intolera-
ble to the somewhat plebeian pride of the
Frenchman. Nevertheless they remained on
speaking terms, and in the presence of others
even ventured upon the interchange of
apparently friendly familiarities.
Grace, who was sharp at detecting the
secret dislike of her lover for Talbot, could
not, however, sympathize with it. There
was an attractiveness about Talbot that was
not to be resisted. He was just one of that
kind of men whom a man has most to fear
as a rival, and whom a woman has most to
delight as a lover.
As for Elizabeth, her love for him was
profound, absorbing. She kept it secret for
a long time; but his quick perception, on his
declaring his love for her, soon divined the
passionate feelings that animated her heart
for him.
One evening a brilliant party was given by
Jephson, the dramatist, in his rooms in
Change Alley. Among those present were
Mr. Haley, Grace, Elizabeth, and Guertier.
Card tables were scattered about the room,
around which might be seen assembled
groups attired in the picturesque costumes
with which the paintings of that period have
made us all familiar. Elizabeth was seated
near one of these card tables, watching a
game of bassett that was being dextrously
played, when her attention was called away
by some persons laughing heartily in the
corner of the room; and on rising to remark
the cause of this sudden hilarity she perceiv-
ed Talbot standing in the centre of the group
laughing as heartily as the rest.
It appeared that Talbot had been amusing
himself with sketching a portrait of Charles
Lucas, the butt and foe of the wits of the
Mercury. The likeness was a caricature,
and presented an absurd resemblance to Mr.
Haley. Guertier had drawn nigh, and on
catching sight of the drawing had burst out
into a laugh. This had attracted other by
standers, who, seeing what they fancied to
be the joke, fell to violently laugh them-
selves.
"Give me that likeness, Talbot, will you?"
asked Guertier.
"Bah! it's not worth having," rejoined
Talbot.
"However, you may take it if you will,"
and, turning upon his heel, he strolled away.
Guertier took the drawing, and beneath it
wrote the words, "*Old Haley.*" Approach-
ing Elizabeth, who, on catching sight of
Talbot, had blushed and resumed her seat,
he placed the sketch in her hands without
comment. She gazed at it for a moment,
then indignantly exclaimed—
"Did Mr. Talbot do this?"
"Yes," was the laconic reply; then, after
a moment's pause, he added, it's very like,
isn't it? But what makes you so angry?"
She answered—
"I do not feel very well. I am not angry."
But her white, contracted brows distinctly
denied her words. Scarcely had Guertier
left her side when Talbot approached her.
"I have come to take you to the next
room," he said, gayly. "It is cooler there, and
the tables are spread with the choicest repast
I ever saw. Come!"
"Did you draw this picture, Mr. Talbot?"
He inspected it for a moment, and then
said—
"Yes."
"Your father wants you in the next room,
Miss Haley," said Guertier, from the door.
"Have you dared, Mr. Talbot, to carica-
ture a man whom I so love?" she said eager-
ly and tearfully.
"Your father wants you in the next room,
Miss Haley," repeated Guertier.
"I will not entertain this company with a
scene, Mr. Talbot," she went on; "but—"
"Why are you talking so wildly, Miss
Haley?" exclaimed Talbot, clasping his
hands. "Sorely—you—you—"
He stopped abruptly, fixing his big eyes
upon her with an expression half of rage,
half of adoration.
"It would be advisable for us not to meet
again," she said, rising and bowing haughtily
to him.
He turned deadly pale.
"And all through a caricature of a stupid
fool!" he said.
She drew herself up and gave him one
look; then, turning sharply round, she fol-
lowed Guertier into the adjoining room. In
a quarter of an hour after this the party left.
Who shall tell the bitterness of the days
and nights of Elizabeth that followed this
quarrel with her lover? Her sister had mar-
ried, her father was dead—she was all alone
now.
There had come a revelation from her
sister that had almost killed her. Talbot
had not been guilty of the insult which had
been the cause of their quarrel. Grace had
been told the secret by her husband, and
compassionating her sister's sadness, had
communicated it to her.
Her grief seemed to broaden around her.
It was miserable to remember that she had lost
a lover whom she so adored. It was almost
death to know how he had been lost.
She accepted an invitation to spend a few
weeks with some friends in London, thinking
that new scenes would help to subdue the
dejection to which her mind was now con-
stantly a prey. But the very hum and shock
of the huge metropolis seemed only to add a
new bitterness to her sense of solitude.
One evening she encountered Charles Tal-
bot in the streets. She had not seen him
for a long, long time. She was, with some
friends, passing by an exhibition of engrav-
ings in Fleet Street. He did not recognize
her, but she knew him at once. He did not
look so well as she remembered seeing him
when last they met. She would have given
her whole heart to speak to him; but even
while she hesitated the crowd surged a little
to and fro, and when she looked round he
was gone.
Their next meeting was brought about by
an extraordinary coincidence. It appeared
that the friends with whom Elizabeth was
stopping possessed some valuable engrav-
ings, which they were desirous of selling.
They had been placed in the drawing room,
and during the day parties of strangers
would drop in for the purpose of inspecting
them.
Elizabeth was seated in the room con-
templating the engravings with an abstract
gaze. She had entered just as some vis-
itors had taken their departure. Hardly
five minutes had elapsed when the door was
suddenly thrown open, and Mr. Talbot was
shown in. On seeing him, Elizabeth uttered
a low cry. He stopped, as if struck with
astonishment; then, hastily advancing, he
exclaimed:
"I little expected to meet you here, Miss
Haley. Will my presence embarrass you if I
remain for about five minutes to inspect
some of these sketches?"
She was intensely mortified by his cool-
ness. Without raising her eyes from the
ground she answered:
"If I find your presence embarrasses me,
I can easily leave the room."
He made no answer, but commenced his
inspection. She did not raise her eyes from
the ground for some minutes. When she
did, she found that Talbot was leaning
against a screen, with folded arms, and his
eyes intently fixed upon her. The instant
their glances met she rose, and was about to
leave the room, when, hastily advancing, he
seized her by the hand.
"Elizabeth, my darling Elizabeth!" he
exclaimed, in musical, passionate accents,
"do you leave me now! You blamed me
falsely once—I loved you well, then—ay,
still love you! I was wronged—cruelly
wronged! You know it! Will you leave
me? I am leaving England soon—perhaps
forever! I am poor, destitute! Yet I cannot
leave the old country without hearing one
tender adieu from her whom I have loved in
this world, whom only—"
He paused, overwhelmed with his feelings.
All the old memories of by gone days
rushed over her as she met his full, loving
eyes beaming down into hers. His warm
clasp was on her hand, his warm breath was
on her cheek—he was drawing her to his
heart, and she could not resist him. One
sigh, and she was upon his breast, telling
him how long and fondly she had loved him.
"My own darling! Heaven bless you!
My wife—my own—"
The door was thrown open and the owner
of the pictures walked in.
"Why, my lord, is it possible? he
exclaimed, throwing up his hands. "I had
no idea you were acquainted with Miss
Haley. Elizabeth, how long, pray, have
you known the Earl of Shrewsbury?"
Elizabeth started back, white and trem-
bling.
"The Earl of Shrewsbury?" she cried,
"what does this mean, Charles? Are
you—"
"The Earl of Shrewsbury, Lizzie. Yes,
I am. And you are the future Countess of
Shrewsbury. Mr. Walker, let me receive
your congratulations upon the choice I have
made of a girl who this day month will be
my wife."
He spoke truly, for on that day month
the publisher's daughter became the Coun-
tess of Shrewsbury.

A CURIOUS CASE.

A most curious occurence happened in
the Prussian Province of Posen. Some days
ago, a poor woman fell sick, and as she felt
she was near her end, she sent for the priest.
She subsequently confessed to him that she,
about thirty years ago, having been delivered
of a boy, she substituted her own child for
the child of a countess, in whose employ she
was. Neither the nurse nor the countess
became aware of the exchange, and thus it
remained until to-day. Her own boy was
educated as a count, and has married the
daughter of a very proud nobleman; while
the real count, having grown up in poverty,
went out to service, married, and is now
living not far from his princely estate of
Komornik, with his own children. The
woman said she could not die, without con-
fessing this sin. The priest applied at once
to the authorities, and an investigation has
been commenced.

☞ The other day Gov. Curtin asked
Gen. Grant, "Why do you like the Metho-
dists, General?" "Because their religion is
one of hard knocks. They take hold of a
man and never let him drop until they have
converted him, scared him so he will say his
prayers some time in his life, and thus be
saved," said Grant with a smile. "Then,
too, it is an American religion. We metho-
dists are entirely Democratic, yet no church
appreciates the value of union, federalism,
tion or centralization in goverment more
than the Methodists. I wish our national
Government had the liberty and the strength
that it ought to have from a proper exercise
of these principles."

Biographical.

JOHN RANDOLPH.

BY JAMES PARTON.

What a strange creature was this? If his
portrait could be inserted here, every one
would say that he was the oddest looking of
mortals. At fifty yea s of age he was little
more than a living skeleton; his legs were
not thicker than those of a boy ten years of
age; and he stood six feet in his slippers.
He used to wear an ample overcoat, with a
large cape, from below which his pipe stem
legs appeared with a most ridiculous effect.
He wore large silver shoe buckles, and an
old fashioned cloth cap; his voice was shrill
and piercing; and all his ways and words
and works were peculiar. He did not grow
as other men, since he added a whole head
to his stature after he was twenty-three years
of age.
John Randolph, born in 1773, grew to
manhood in that part of Virginia watered
by the James and Appomatox, which was
the scene of the late encounters between the
northern and southern armies in the late
war. The Randolphs were one of the most
ancient families in Virginia, and one of the
wealthiest. He inherited from his father an
estate which comprised nearly fifty thousand
acres of land, most of which was uncultivat-
ed; and there was a heavy debt upon part of
it; so that this possessor of land enough for
a small principality, was not in affluent cir-
cumstances until twenty-five years of good
management had paid off his debt, and im-
proved his plantation. He was always, how-
ever, in independent circumstances.
Left an orphan in early life, his education
consisted in browsing among the books of a
Virginia country house; he had read almost
all the well known works by the time he
was twelve years of age. He attended vari-
ous schools, where he was noted for the vio-
lence of his temper, and concluded by spend-
ing a few months at Princeton College.
There he fought a duel with a fellow stu-
dent, and inflicted a dangerous wound upon
his antagonist. He showed a singular want
of those genial qualities which enable human
beings to live together in society. He gives
us an insight into his character in a snarling
letter which contains an account of his life
at Princeton College.
"My mother once expressed a wish to
me," he says, "that I might, one day or
other, be as great a speaker as Jerman
Baker or Edmund Randolph. At Princeton
College, the prize of elocution was borne
away by mouthers and ranters. I never
would speak if I could help it, and when I
could not, repeated without gesture the
shortest piece that I had committed to
memory.
I was then as conscious of my superiority
over my competitors in delivery and elocu-
tion, as I am now that they are sunk into
oblivion; and I despised the art and them
simply from the bottom of my heart. I be-
lieve that there is nowhere such foul play as
among professors and school masters; more
especially if they are priests. I have had a
contempt for college honors ever since."
Pride, arrogance and conceit are conspic-
uous enough in this letter; and, though he
possessed some noble and amiable qualities,
he never learned either to value himself or
to value others aright. He seemed to take
pleasure in every eccentricity. Notwithstand-
ing his aristocratic birth and connections,
he affected to be and thought that he was, a
thorough Democrat. He also gave himself
out as an atheist, and he tells us in one of
his letters, that there was a period of twenty-
two years in his life during which he never
entered a church.
Until he was twenty-three years of age, no
one suspected that he possessed any particu-
lar talent. He was then a tall, gawky, tow-
headed stripling, with a complexion of
sickly paleness, and a bright eye, and a fee-
ble chin. He had led a wandering, desultory
life, reading miscellaneous books, attending
to his extensive property, and mingling with
the ardent politicians of his party. Being a
Democrat in the fullest sense of the term, he
opposed the adoption of the constitution; he
opposed many of the measures of General
Washington's administration; and he hated
John Adams with all the fervor of a Virgin-
ian and a patriot. Allied with Jefferson
by marriage, he was also his friend and sup-
porter, and he owned to the benign, restrain-
ing influence of Mr. Jefferson, all of his
career which can now be remembered with
respect.
In the Virginia of that day, it was only
men of fortune and family who ever aspired
to seats in Congress. In his twenty-third
year he offered to represent his district in
the House of Representatives; and in the
course of the campaign he had the boldness
to speak at an out-of-door meeting in reply
to Patrick Henry, the greatest orator of his
time. On that occasion, which was the last
appearance of the aged orator in public,
Governor Henry spoke with much of his
ancient fire, and all his former impressive-
ness. It was at this meeting that a Baptist
minister, offended at the extravagant
applause bestowed upon the great orator,
rebuked the people, saying:
"Mr. Henry is not a god."
"No," said Patrick Henry, in his most
winning and melting tones, "no, indeed, my
friend! I am a poor worm of the dust—as
fleeting and unsubstantial as the shadow of
the cloud that flies over your fields, and is
remembered no more."
After speaking for a considerable time
with wonderful effect, holding the whole
multitude in breathless silence, Mr. Henry
sunk back into the arms of his friends, one
of whom said at the moment,
"The sun has set in all his glory."
It certainly required extraordinary audac-
ity in a young man to select such a time for
his maiden speech. Undaunted, however,
John Randolph rose, and presented himself
to the multitude. Tall and slender, with his
light hair combed away from his forehead,
he would have looked more like a girl than
a young man, but for his blue frock coat, his
yellow breeches and his white top-boots. He
displayed an instinctive tact at the opening
of the address. He stood for a few seconds
silent before the people, his lips quivering,
and his eye moist with the tears wrung from
him, as from all the audience by Mr. Henry's
closing words. He began by speaking in
terms of the deepest respect of the aged ora-
tor who had just retired, and apologized for
presuming to address the people in opposition
to one of the august and venerable fathers of
the Revolution.
"But," said he, "it is an honest difference
of opinion, and I hope to be pardoned while
I express myself boldly and freely on the
great questions which divide and agitate the
minds of the people."
He spoke for three hours, with a success
only surpassed by the first speech of Patrick
Henry himself, many years before. As he
sat down, amid the universal applause of the
spectators, Patrick Henry turned to a by-
stander, and said:
"I haven't seen the little dog before since
he was at school; he was a great atheist
then."
Coming up to young Randolph, he took
him by the hand, and said:
"Young man, you call me father; then,
my son, I have somewhat to say unto thee
(taking hold of both his hands.) Keep
justice, keep truth, and you will live to think
differently."
He was elected almost as a matter of
course, and took his seat in the House when
he was scarcely of the age required by the
constitution—twenty-five years. He became
instantly notorious. Some foolish young
officers, offended by the freedom of his re-
marks upon President Adams, pushed against
him in the theatre, which he reported to the
President, in a letter of such severe demo-
cratic simplicity that Mr. Adams thought it
insulting, and referred it to the Cabinet for
their opinion. This affair called the atten-
tion of the whole country to the new mem-
ber, which he retained by the boldness and
fluency of his oratory. When the Democrats
came into power, in 1801, he was chosen
chairman of the Committee of Ways and
Means, which was the most important posi-
tion in the House, as it now is.
During the first few years of Mr. Jeffer-
son's administration, this fiery and eccentric
star was kept in an orbit by the president's
mild, commanding influence. The time came,
when that influence was no longer adequate,
and Mr. Randolph suddenly abandoned his
party, went into the opposition, and ever
after opposed all the men and all the meas-
ures which he had formerly sustained. He
denounced the war of 1812 in unmeasured
terms, and openly exulted in the success of
the enemy. Weakened by disease, and dis-
appointed in love, his mind appeared to de-
generate, while the sharpness of his oratory
increased. No one was convinced by what
he said, and whenever he spoke he held the
house and galleries attentive to the last word.
Many a time he has been upon his legs for
three hours, indulging in strains of invective
and sarcasm, and speaking to no purpose
whatever, unless to amuse and startle the
House.
Toward the close of his life, his attention
was drawn to religion; and, after many
years of painful inquiry, he renounced his
atheism, and became a somewhat zealous,
though not very consistent, member of the
Episcopal church. Indeed, it was not in his
nature to be consistent. It was after becom-
ing a communicant that he fought his cele-
brated duel with Henry Clay, in which two
shots were exchanged, and neither party
harmed. Another striking instance of his
inconsistency was shown during the Presi-
dency of General Jackson. He had been a
Jackson man from the first, and had been
rewarded for his devotion by the appointment
of Minister to Russia. But during the publi-
fication excitement, he turned against "that
wretched old man," as he styled the Gen-
eral, and said that if it came to a fight he
would have himself tied on his "Radical,"
and gone forth to fight for States Rights
against the usurper.
On his death bed he emancipated all his
slaves; or, rather, he confirmed in the most
solemn manner that portion of his will by
which their freedom was secured. He also
left to each of them a piece of land for his
future maintenance. He had been an Abo-
litionist from his youth up, as indeed were all
the leading men of that early day. He died
at Philadelphia in 1833, aged sixty years,
and was buried at his ancestral home at
Roanoke in Virginia.

TEMPERANCE.

Who Killed Tom Roper!

Who killed Tom Roper?
N. t *I*, said new Cider,
I couldn't kill a *spider*.
I didn't kill Tom Roper,
Not *I*, said strong Ale.
I make men tough and hale;
I didn't kill Tom Roper.
Not *I*, said *Lager Beer!*
I don't intoxicate. D'ye hear? (*cross*)
I didn't kill Tom Roper.
Not *I*, said Bourbon Whiskey,
I make sick folk spry and frisky;
The doctors say so; don't *they* know
What quickens blood that runs too slow?
I didn't kill Tom Roper.
Not *I*, said sparkling old Champagne,
No *poor* man e'er by *me* was slain.
I cheer the rich in lordly halls,
And *scorn* the place where the drunkard falls.
I didn't kill Tom Roper.
Not *me*, said various other wines;
What! ju'ce of grapes, product of *vines*,
Kill a man! The Bible tells
That wine all other drinks excels.
I didn't kill Tom Roper.
Nor *I*, said Holland Gin;
To charge such a crime to me is a *sin*.
I didn't kill Tom Roper.
Nor *I*, spoke up the Brandy strong,
He grew too poor to buy me long;
I didn't kill Tom Roper.
Not *I*, said Medford Rum;
He was almost gone before I come.
I didn't kill Tom Roper.
Ha, ha! laughed old Prince Alcohol,
Each struck the blow that made him fall
And all that helped to make him toper
My agents were to kill Tom Roper.
—*Temperance Banner.*

WOMEN'S FOREHEADS.

When phrenology first began to attract
attention as a science, high foreheads of
women, as well as of men, were associated
with intellect. Every member of the opposite
sex, however dull or uncultivated she may
be, admires mental gifts, and has no objec-
tion to the reputation of possessing them
herself; consequently she determined to have
the seeming, if not the reality, and stripped
her forehead of the clustering tresses, and
even removed the hair by artificial means,
that she might present a front which would
speak the phrenologist a row of figures.
For a number of years this mania for high
foreheads raged in spite of the patent fact
that they detracted from their feminine love-
liness, giving it a hard, bold, masculine ex-
pression that should be sedulously avoided.
All the classic models of beauty, whether in
marble or on canvas, from the Venus and
Phryne down to the Mary of Raphael and
the Magdalens of Murillo, the picturesque
damsels of the Campagna, and the classic
Italiote maidens, instead of high have quite
low foreheads—something that no woman
would seem at last to have discovered. Hor-
ace and Catullus and Ovid all sang of the
fair, fond creatures whose white foreheads
gleamed like the crescent moon beneath the
dark cloud of silken hair. Artists have so
painted feminine beauty. Men of taste and
gallantry have admitted such. Phrenology
has ceased to be connected with æsthetic sub-
jects, and therefore we have returned to
them and set. Indeed, the passion now is
rather for low foreheads, for hair over the
temples, and lovelocks that shade the lustre
of deep eyes. This is rather overdone—but
it is preferable to lofty foreheads and stripped
brows, that make the face more fitting for a
Roman senator than a gentlel, tender,
womanly woman. Every man of taste must
rejoice that something like an approach is
to be made to the grecian and correct standard
of feminine loveliness has been established,
and that they are no longer painted with

"High white fronts that tell of power
Which ne'er is fashioned by the gentle heart."

☞ Logical proof that a cat has three
tails:—No cat has two tails; a cat has one
more tail than no eat; therefore a cat has
three tails.

☞ One thousand unmarried women are
wanted in Colorado.

Domestic Economy.

VALUABLE RECIPES.

FROM LADY CONTRIBUTORS.

VEAL LOAF.—Three and one-half lbs. of
fat and lean veal fillet; one slice of salt
pork, chopped fine; six butter crackers,
rolled; two eggs; piece of butter size of
an egg; one tablespoon of salt; one tea-
spoon of pepper; one nutmeg; little green
parsley, all mixed together; shape it like a
brick loaf; grate bread crumbs and cover it
with a few bits of butter. Bake two hours.
Baste like any meat. To be eaten in cold
slices.

Anecdotes.

☞ On one occasion as the Rev. Matthew
Wilkes, a celebrated London preacher was
on his way to a meeting of ministers, he got
caught in a shower in the place called Bil-
lingsgate, where there were a large number
of women dealing in fish, who were using
most profane and vulgar language. As he
stopped under a shed in the midst of them,
he felt called upon to give utterance to his
testimony against their wickedness.
"Don't you think," said he, speaking with
the greatest deliberation and solemnity, "I
shall appear as a swift witness against you
in the day of judgment."
"I presume so," said one, "for the biggest
rogue always turns state's evidence."
Matthew, when he got to the meeting,
related the incident.
"And what did you say in reply, Mr.
Wilkes?" said one of the ministers present.
"What could I?" was the characteristic
reply.

☞ A foreigner who had heard of the
Yankee propensity for bragging, tho't he
would beat the natives at their own game.
Seeing some very large watermelons on a
market woman's stand he exclaimed; "What!
don't you raise larger apples than these in
America?" The quick witted woman at once
replied: "Apples! anybody might know
that you are a foreigner, them's goose-
berries."

☞ After a long march, during the late
war, a captain ordered, as a sanitary precau-
tion, that the men should change their
under shirts. The O. S. suggested that half
of the men only had one shirt each. The
captain hesitated for a moment and then
said: "Military orders must be obeyed; let
the men change with each other."

BAD SPELLS. It is said that one of the
members of the Ohio Legislature, who re-
cently voted for the bill disfranchising
students, wrote, while travelling abroad, to
have his letters directed to "——— ———,
Esrq." One of the pictures he then pur-
chased, and now adorning his "palatial
residence," is labelled "An Oshun Land-
skip."

☞ An exchange says:—Rats cannot live
in Alaska—because their holes freeze up
solid as fast as the rats dig them. Naturally
the rats get discouraged. At St. Thomas,
the earthquakes turn their holes wrong side
out forty-three times a minute. This surprises
the rats, and they leave on the first steamer.

☞ A credulous man said to a wag who
had a wooden leg: "How came you to have
a wooden leg:" "Why," answered the wag,
"my father had one, and so had my grand-
father. It runs in the blood."

☞ Pomp—"Cuff, can you tell me the
difference between an accident and a misfor-
tune?" Cuff—"Give it up, Pomp. Can you?"
Pomp—"If you should fall into the ribber,
that would be an accident; if somebody
should pull you out, that would be a misfor-
tune."

☞ Why are young ladies at the breaking
up of a party like arrows? Because they
can't go off without a bow, and are all in a
quiver till they get one.

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An interesting letter is published in the Medico Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the Extract of Sarsaparilla in certain affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., &c. Speaking of those diseases arising from the abuse of mercury, he states that no remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary—more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is, in the strictest sense, a tonic with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious. my30-13tp

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For Promoting the Growth of, and Beautifying the Hair, and rendering it Dark and Glossy.
THE COCOAINE holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized COCOANUT OIL, prepared expressly for this purpose. Nothing in the pound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.
LOSS OF HAIR.
MESSRS. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.:
I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil,—COCOAINE.
For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not bear it without pain.
By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation. In three or four days the redness and inflammation disappeared; the hair ceased to fall; and I have now a thick growth of new hair.
Yours, very truly, SUSAN R. POPE.
A REMARKABLE CASE.
EAST MIDDLEBORO', MASS., June 9, 1864.
MESSRS. BURNETT & CO.:
I send you a statement of my daughter's case, as requested. She will have been sick six years, if she lives until the 1st of August next.
When her hair came off she had been afflicted with neuralgia in her head for three years. She had used, during that time, many powerful applications. These, with the intense heat caused by the pains, burned her hair so badly that, in October, 1861, it all came off, and for two years after, her head was as smooth as her face.
Through the recommendation of a friend, she was induced to try your COCOAINE, and the result was astonishing. She had not used half the contents of a bottle before her hair was covered with a fine young hair. In four months the hair has grown several inches in length, very thick, soft and fine, and of a darker color than before. She still continues to use the Cocoaine, and we have little fear of losing her hair.
With respects, WM. S. EDDY.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE is the best and cheapest hair-dressing in the world. It promotes the GROWTH OF THE HAIR, and is entirely free from all irritating matter.
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